AUCTION SALES. By G. P. GORE & CO.

TUESDAY, MAY 16. Cular Audion Trade Sale of Bry Ger Notions, &c.

Notions, &c.

Notions, &c.

CARPETS:
Img entirely new in this department. AX
handsome styles in this sale.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

68 and 70 Wabash av.

General Wangsh. 10.

211 HOYNE STREET

Gear corner Van Buren, on Tuesday, May 16, at
10 velock, genteel furnished house, Parior and
chairs, Brussels and wool carpets, mirrors, China,
chairs, Brussels and wool carpets, mirrors, China,
glass, and plated ware, cook and parlor stores,
G. P. GORE & CO., Anctionsers.

We Shall Offer on Wednesday, the 17th, at 9:30.

a. m. sharp, a Full and Desirable Line of SPRING GOODS.

BOCHESTER UTICA, PHILADELPHIA,
AND NEW YORK CITY GOODS. By G. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

On THURSDAY, May 18, at 0:30 o'clock, and close out an immense stock of House's armiture. Chamber Sets, with dressing Carlor Suifs in every style, Hall Trees, Marblesbles, What-Not, Walmut Wardrobes, Bases, Louinges, Easy Chairs, Mirrors, Extensibles, Mattresses, Springs, Walmar Research

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

SPECIAL SALE SPECIAL SALE
Morning, May 15, st 10 o'clock, Pianos,
Melodeofos, Fine Oll Paintings, &c., at our
sm, 118 and 120 Wabash-sy.
forte by A. W. Ladd & Co., full round case,
forte by Harleton & Co., front round case,
forte by Harleton & Co., front round case,
forte by Harleton & Co., front round case,

Wednesday Morning, May 17, at 9:30 o'clock At 118 & 120 Wabash-av., N. B. cor. Madison-st., 200 PACKAGES
ASSORTED GLASSWARE,
WHITE GRANITE WARE,

In Packages and Open Lots.

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS. Regular Made Clothing, Furnishing Goods,

Regular Mark Cibining, Purmishing Group,
Notions, Edgings, Embroideries, Hosiery,
Gloves, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

ALSO STRAW GOODS,
THURSDAY MORNING, May 18, at 0:30 o'clock, a
their Auction Rooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av. A COLLECTION OF

Fine Steel Engravings, Water Colors, and Paintings, ATAUCTION.

Friday morning, May 10, at 10 o'clock, at our alesroom, 118 and 120 Wabash-av. The engravage are a very choice selection in French walnut, asple, and ash frames, with French plate glass, with French plate glass, will day of sale. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Acctioners. ry, May 20, 9:30 o'clock a m., at the salesmoms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av., FURNITURE.

FLISON, POMEROY & CO.,

L PAINTINGS,

TAUCTION. Morning at 10 o'clock, Afternoon at 2:30 o'clock,

and 86 Randolph-st.

rooms, 64 and so Randolph-st., Thursrooms, 84 and so Randolph-st., Thursy 18, at 12 o'clock noon, one large family
made by Miner & Stevens, Broadway,
out \$1,500; one Coan & Ten Broeke carfith pole and thills, complete, \$1,000,
rriages are nearly new, in first-rate conref the very best makes and most fashtyles. They are positively to be sold to
st bidder for cash. Carriages will be on
at our actions on morning of sale. Sold
of Assignce.
SON, FOMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

SON. FOMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

Y MORNING, May 19, at 9:30 o'clock,

Furniture Auction Sale

week. Immense stock New and

Second-Hand

URE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

coutst first-class. Restaurant (large) ag Tables. Extension Tables. Mirrors, ockers, and Plated Ware. Also, our yor New Parlor. Chamber, and Din
URNITURE. A full line new and ta, Lounges, Mattrosees, Office and rollare, General Merchandise, Fins.

N, POMEROY & CO.

SPECIAL SALE ON ORNING, MAY 16, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A GENERAL LINE OF EHOLD GOODS.

WM. P. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers, 602 West Lake-st.

P. McNAMARA & CO.

3,260 cases Boots & Shoes at Anctionerve, Tuesday Morning, May 16, at Dealers will please call and see our CNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers.

ROFESSIONAL AND FISTULA positively cared without pain or the use of knife ligature. or caustic. A SURE CURE OR NO PAY. Consultations free. Dr. J. B. C. PRILLIPS 167 & 100 Madison-st., Chicago. FECTIONERY.

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

Q. -Was it in a private room? A -It was his

REHM.

at Last,

crets of the Whisky-

Ring.

How Hesing Tempted

Him, and He Fell from Grace.

What He Paid Irvin, Ward, Wads-

worth, Munn, and Bridges.

Col. Ingersoll Subjects the Witness to a Rigorous Cross-

Examination.

His Conferences with Munn at His Office and at Burke's

Hotel.

Rehm's Resolution to Plead Guilty---The Alleged

Immunity.

Shaking-Up the Crooked Craft

in San Francisco.

MUNN'S TRIAL

THE SMALL FRY.

DIAMONDS! DIAMONDS! He Appears on the Stand And Reveals the Inner Se-

A.H. MILLER'S GRAND DIAMOND SALE At 61 WASHINGTON-ST., THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock. \$50,000 Worth of Gems

To be sold by Catalogue. Seats for Ladies. Sale Peremptory. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers. Mr. J. H. FRENCH will conduct the sale, FINANCIAL.

STATE SAVINGS

VOLUME 30.

\$500,000 CAPITAL, \$110,000 SURPLUS. Oldest and Largest Savings Bank in orthwest. Pays 6 per cent interest per m on deposits, semi-annually, on the January and 1st of July. All deposits during the 1st three days of a month interest for the month.

THE SAFETY DEPOSIT

**VAULTS** Of the State Savings Institution were built for the accommodation of the Business Men and Bankers of Chicago and the Northwest They are Fire-Proof and Burglar-Proof. Soney, Diamonds, Bonds, Deeds, Coin, Sullion, Silverware, Wills, and other valuables taxen on special deposit, and guaranteed security. Sates in these Vaults for rent at D. D. SPENCER, Pres't.

TRUST CO.

121 & 123 Dearborn-st., Chicago Loans negotiated with dispatch on Real Estate in Chicago, and improved suburbs, at lowest current ates.
S. CORNING JUDD, President.
E. P. HOLLISTER, Gen'l Manager.
HENRY J. GOODRICH, Secretary.

7 PER CENT. We offer \$100,000, in one or four loans, on first-liss business property, at SEVEN per cent. smaller loans made at 8 and 9. SCUDDER & MASON, 107-109 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN On real estate in Chicago or Hyde Park in sums of \$500, \$600, \$700, \$1,000, \$1,500, and larger sums io Suit. Money here. Can close at once.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

HIGH LIFE.

\$18 PER HUNDRED. We will also sell them at RETAIL in future, Genuine Voz de Cuba Conchas, \$0.50. Genuin Voz de Regalia de la Reina \$0. W. F. BEMIS & CO., Importers of Havana Cigara, Corner Clark and Washington-sts.

GENERAL NOTICES. NOTICE.

CITY TAX DISCOUNTS. THE SAFEST INVESTMENT FOR YOUR MONEY IS IN YOUR OWN TAXES, especially when you can get a HANDSOME DISCOUNT. The 1876, borrow from persons owing City Real Estate 1876, borrow from persons own control of the Persons own persons of the Persons own persons of the Persons

By order of the Mayor and Finance Committee.

By order of the Mayor and Finance Committee.

Apply to S. S. HAYES, Comptroller,

Room 3, City Hall. PROPOSALS.

Diffuse of the County Treasurer, Cook County, Ill.
Office on North Dearborn-st. between Michigan and Illinois-sts.

Cricaco, May 6.176.—Scaled bids will be received in the County Treasurer's Office until 12 o'clock in Thursday, Treasurer's Office until 12 o'clock in Thursday, Treasurer's Office until 12 o'clock in Thursday, The 18th inst., for the sale of fifty in the Thursday, Indiana, Indian PROPOSALS.

HOTEL.

AULT HOUSE, CHICAGO will farnish the best accommodations at \$2 and \$2. So per day. Liberal discount to parties. One-all block from C. & A. P. & Ft. W. C., M. & I. V. P. dather blocks from C. & N. W., C., D. & V. P. C. & S. L. Depots. Old customers. Fiends, and all are invited.

P. & -We still make and furnish the best engines and machinery to the West. Send for circular.

P. W. GATES SONS & CO., Eagle Works.

MAPLE SUGAR. MAPLE SUGAR,

MAPLE SYRUP, Seceived direct from Vermont, and war-manted as represented. PURE, for sale by C. TATUM, 146 Rest Madison-st. infector acticle sold by all Description of

INSTITUTION. Field, Leiter

STATE & WASHINGTON-STS., Have This Day placed on sale

Colored Gros

The Munn trial was resumed yesterday morning shortly after 10 o'clock, after a few civil motions had been taken up and disposed of.

Adolph Mueller first took the stand. He had on a new summer suit of light gray stuff, his hair had received the finishing touches, and his general appearance betokened ease and sang froid. He testified as follows: I have been a Gauger since 1869: first gauged for Covert and froid. He testified as follows: I have been a Gauger since 1869; first gauged for Covert and Pahlman; was then at other houses; about all the crooked whisky was made at all of them from Nov. 1, 1872. While I was at Miller & Reed's they got away with the surplus, and ran some extra mashes. They took spirits from the cistern-room, without the tax being paid, about twice a week, taking perhaps 40 barrels a week. They were removed in the daytime. At the Chicago Alcohol Works the same thing was done, and duplicate stamps were used. At Russell's they got out 30 barrels a week. At the Illinois they took out 160 barrels in two months, by means of duplicate stamps. I was at Merceran's two or three times. About 25 barrels of crooked were made a week. I was at the Lake Shore three months; 40 or 50 barrels of Illicit whisky a week were \$1.25, embracing the most

In Navy, Steel, Napoleon, and Plain Blues, Dark Greens, Drabs, Slate, Seal Browns, Plums, &c., &c., to which

We Beg to Call the Attention of Purchasers to our present extensive assortment of Planck which in addition to our usual stock of the ever matchless

Our exceptionally favorable arrangements with the manufacturers whose instruments we represent enables us to offer Plance during the present season at figures so low as to be absolutely without present in this market with the purchaser.

General N. W. Agents for Steinways Planca.

State and Monroe-sts.

BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL 164 Lake-st., Chicago.

DESKS,

heap, at the old stand, We 100 Market-st., near Mudisor

& Co.

a Choice Lot of

AT \$1 PER YARD! Richly worth at present rates

FASHIONABLE SHADES

they invite

EARLY INSPECTION.

BUSINESS CHANCES. RARE

Business Opportunity

The Subscriber invites proposals for the entire Stock of Dry Goods of the late Firm of Shay, French & Co., 84 and 86 State-st. The Stock is mostly of recent purchase, is well selected, new styles, and clean, and the location A 1 for a first-class trade.

A rare opportunity is offered to any one desiring to purchase.

Carpeting

can see samples of work by calling at retail depo F. M. WOOD, 236 Wabash-av.

A. H. PERKINS,
ASPRALIT, CONCRETE, AND
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THE BIG FISH.

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1876. A.—I served until 1800, and was elected Street Commissioner.

Q.—How long did you serve as Street Commissioner? A.—One year,
Q.—What position did you then occupy? A.—I was appointed foreman of the Board of Public Works.

Q.—How long did you serve there? A.—Till my term expired. I was then made City Marshal.

my term expired. I was then made City Marshal!

Q.—How long did you serve as City Marshal!

A.—Until my term expired.

Q.—When were you elected City Marshal—in what year! A.—Iss7.

Q.—When your term expired, what did you go to doing! A.—I went to work in Lill's brewery.

Q.—How long did you remain there! A.—I was there until they organized the Police Board, under the Metropolitan law in 1801.

Q.—Did you join the force at that time? A.—I was appointed Deputy Superintendent.

Q.—How long did you remain Deputy Superintendent? A.—I did not remain very long. I went beack to work for Lill Q.—Did you good did you continue working for Lill after your resignation? A.—I remained there for some time, and he got me back—got me appointed Superintendent of Police Q.—Who appointed you? A.—The Police Commissioners.

Q.—When were you appointed Superintendent?

Q.—Who appointed you? A.—The Commissioners.
Q.—Who appointed you? A.—The Commissioners.
Q.—To what place? A.—Superintendent.
Q.—How long did you serve then as Superintendent of Police? A.—Up to the summer or fall of 1868.
Q.—What did you for the did.? A.—Didn't do anything for a while.
Q.—Were you afterwards connected with the police force? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—Were, you afterwards connected with the police force? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—What A.—In 1873.
Q.—Then, from the time you resigned in 1868.
You were not connected with the police force until 1873? A.—No, sir.
Q.—By whom were you appointed to the police force in 1873? A.—By the Mayor.
Q.—What Mayor? A.—Mayor Colvin.
Q.—What Mayor? A.—Mayor Colvin.
Q.—What Mayor? A.—Mayor Colvin.
Q.—What Ime in 1873? A.—December.
Q.—What mayor and the first part of the summer, but remained me to stay in longer, and I said two or three months. I resigned the first part of the summer, but remained a while.
This was in 1875.
Q.—Then you remained Superintendent nearly two years,—from December, 1873, to October, 1875, and then resigned? Did you hold any public office in this city from the 1st of January, 1872, to the time you were appointed Superintendent of the police in this city from the 1st of January, 1872, to the time you were appointed Superintendent of the police in the city from the 1st of January, 1872, to the time you were appointed Superintendent of the police in the city from the 1st of January, 1872, to the time you were appointed Superintendent of the public office since you resigned in October, 1875? A.—No, sir.
Q.—Are you engaged in the malt business in this matter? A—No, sir. He was satisfied with the matter.
Q—Did you tell him where the money came from!—any explanation about the matter? A.—I told him the money came from!—any explanation about the matter? A.—I told him the money came from Junker, of course. Q—That is the only money you ever paid him directly? A.—The only money.
Q—When was it? A.—In 1875, the latter part of March or the first part of April.
Q.—Do you know when he came to Chicago to live? A.—I couldn't tell that.
Q.—Did he ever may buggy, one morning. I said I knew of a house. He went over but didn't buy it. He bought on the West Side.
Q.—How were these payments made to Irrical Bridges—in charge. and Bridges—in checks or currency? A.—In cur-rency.
Q.—Was it the same money paid to you by the distillers, or different.

Signed in October, 1875; A.—No, sir.

Q.—Are you engaged in the malt business in this city? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—When did you establish the business—how long have you been engaged in it? A.—Since 1860.

Q.—How large a business have you carried on? A.—Pretty large business, about as large as any in the city.

Q.—How large a business have you carried on?
A.—Pretty large business, about as large as any in
the city.
Q.—Where is your place of business? A.—Near
Clybourn avenue bridge.
Q.—Will you state to the Court and jury what
knowledge you have in regard to the
MANUFACTURE OF HILLITY WHISKY
in this city since the year 1872; what connection
you have had with that business, and how you
first bocame connected with it, and all the chrounstances attending it? A.—I don't know anything
about the manufacture. Some time in the fall of
1872, some of the distillers—I don't remember just
which one—complained that certain distillers were
running crooked—stealing whisty—and wanted me
to see Irvin if I could not get the officer changed.
They all said, "You know Irvin well, and you
ought to do it." I went to Er. Irvin, who was
then Collector, and told him, and he did change
this man from that distillery.
Q.—From what distillery?
A.—The Blackhawk,
ME. HESING CAMATOME

a week. I was at the Lake Shore three months;

40 or 50 barrels of illicit whisky a week were
made there. Was also at the South Branch;
we didn't do much there. Powell saw before
the rest that some one was coming from Washington. Before he got scared he took out 30 or
40 barrels a week. I am acquainted with Munn;
he came here in the winter of 1874, I think.

CHOSS-EXAMINATION.

I am familiarly called Bummel Miller. I commenced being crooked at Covert & Pahlman's;
we did some little business there. Maybe I got
down there \$10 a week; we only did a little
business there. On an average, I didn't make After that was done,

ARL HESING CAME TO ME

and wanted to know why I did that. I told him
that I understood there was stealing and it ought to
be stopped. He said to me I ought to let it go on, as
he had his notes out for some \$50,000 and wanted to
get out of it. I said I didn't think it could be done.
He said: "You'd better see irvin about it and tell
if he should do anything wrong he must be paid for
it. I went back and told Hesing it was all right if we
I went back and told Hesing it was all right if we
I went back and told Irvin, and he said it was all
right. They put another man in the place, and
went right on, as I learned afterwards.
Q.—Who paid this money? A.—Hesing.

Q.—How much a month? A.—\$500. business there. On an average, I didn't make very much a month; didn't have to divide with ds verv much a month; didn't have to divide with Mr. Rehm. At some houses I got \$3 and at others \$2.50 a barrel; they paid what they agreed. I suppose I got \$500 a month some I went to Supervisor Matthew when I found out I was to Supervisor Matthew when I found out I was going to be caught, and I fold him all I was don't. I saw the distillers were given I thought I'd tell all I taken. Rehm told me I was don't. I saw the distillers were given I thought I'd tell all I saw. Rehm told me I would have told him all most offer to be could perhaps find out that close he could perhaps find out that ever commenced this balances. We made reports for the last year and a balt. I swore to the best of the last year and a balt. I swore to the best of the last year and a balt. I swore to the best of the last year and a balt. I swore to the best of the last year and a balt. I swore to the best of the last year and a balt. I swore to the best of the last year and a balt. I swore to the best of the last year and a balt. I swore to the best of had to swear in the monthly report that that was all would have hard work to find out this keepers, Collector, and everybody was in partnership. I am not indicted. I am in the Government?

Junited State Commissioner, was next called. He had known Mommissioner, was next called. He were the momental proposed to the time. Bridges and Col. Almond we Q.—How much were you worth at that time!
A.—I was not worth much at that time.
Q.—How long did you stay on the police! A.
—Until I was elected a Street Commissioner.
Q.—What salary did you get as Street Commissioner! A.—None; I was paid on commissioner!

way until the fall of 1873. Bridges can so on that way until the fall of 1873. Bridges can so on day and said MUNN WAS COMPLAINING, and that Munn acted as if he didn't get enough, or something of that kind, and wanted me to go and see him. I said I didn't want to go and see him myself, but he said, "Yes; this is all right." So I went and saw him. I asked Munn what the trouble was, and he told me he thought Bridges was not treating him fairly. I said I didn't know anything about it. I told him about how much money Bridges got,—as near as I could remember. He thought if over awhile, and it seemed to him as if Bridges played square with him, because he seemed to be sattisted, and said, "Go on "atterwards.

Q.—When did he tell you that? A.—At the same interview.

Q.—When did he tell you that? A.—At the same interview.
Q.—He told you to go on and pay Bridges? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—What did he say? A.—I asked him what the trouble was, whether Bridges had not played fair. He said he didn't know, but it seemed to him that he was not acting fair. I told him how much Bridges got, and he seemed to be astissfed. It seemed to him that Bridges got more than his share. I don't know, but I suppose that Bridges share. I don't know, but I suppose that Bridges and "knocked down." He seemed to be astisfed, and "knocked down." He seemed to be astisfed, and condition of the same and it was a seemed to be satisfed. The same was a seemed to be satisfed. I would him how much I paid him the last month or se, but I don't recollect. I know I told him how much I paid him the last month or se, but I don't recollect now how much it was. Q.—From what other distillers did you receive money besides Miller & Reed and George Miller? Cilling Company, Parker R. Mason, Pahlman & Rush.

time. Bridges and Col. Almond were his subordinates.
Col. Ingersoll—Did you ever conspire with Mr. Munn to defraud the Government?
Mr. Heyne—Not that I know of.
Col. Ingersol—That's alli.
Col. Ingersol—That's allied to prove the image of that it had be fast allied once or twice; he went into his room.
On the cross-examination witness stated that the books would show when Munn was there and all about it. He only recollected seeing Rehm there twice; Munn had a good many caller Rehm there twice; Munn had a good many caller Rehm there in Ingersol Ing tinct in his mind.

B. H. WATSON

testified that he was a United States Gauger from Oct. 22, 1873, until May 15, 1875. Feb. 2, 1875. he was at Golsen & Eastman's (stub-book shown). Witness said the figures were in his handwriting, and he had gauged the spirits. Hood made the report. Neither Mann nor anybody else ever sent for him or called his attention to these three packages.

By Col. Ingersoll: Witness said there would be no occasion to go to him for information about these stubs and this transaction, because Hood's name, and not his own, appeared on the stabs.

COL. MATTHEWS

was recalled, and testified that Munn had five sub-ordinaics when he relieved him. Rush.
Q.—Did pon ever receive anything from the Northwestern? A.—No. sir.
Q.—Anybedy connected with it? A.—I received nome money from a man named Stebbins in the all of 1872, about election time. I don't know whether it was in connection with the Northwestern.

fall of 1872, about election time. I don't know whether it was in connection with the Northwestern.

Q.—What did you do with this money, Mr. Rehm? A.—I divided it between the officers.

Q.—What did you divided it \$\frac{1}{2}\$ A.—I gave Bridges half—just as much as I gave the Collector. I gave the Collector \$1,000 and Bridges \$1,000. The as much as the other two.

Q.—What portion did you retain ? A.—I didn't retain anything excepting what I SPERT IN POLITICS.

Q.—What portion did you retain ? A.—I didn't retain anything excepting what I SPERT IN POLITICS.

Q.—How much ? A.—I couldn't say exactly how much. From \$8,000 to \$10,000 probably.

Q.—How much ? A.—I couldn't say exactly how much. From \$8,000 to \$10,000 probably.

Q.—How much were these payments ordinarily that you paid the Collector and Bridges. A.—They an from \$500 to \$2,700 a month.

Q.—To each of them? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How often were you in the habit of seeing Mr. Munn when he came to Chicago? A.—Not so often as I would Bridges. Munn wouldn't be running after me. I saw him occasionally.

THE INTERVIEW.

Q.—Did you ever have any talk with Munn personally on this subject until the time you met him at Burke's Hotel? A.—No. sir.

Q.—When was the meeting at Burke's Hotel? A.—I think it was between the lat and 5th of Docember, 1873.

Q.—Are you able to fix the date in any way? A.—Only in this way, —by a business man in this city. The same day Munn and the wanted to buy a set of crockery for his wife, and wanted to know when he are the sire of the wife, and wanted to know when he are the sire of the wife, and wanted to know when he are methy as the stand six of the second their books.

Q.—When was thook him around to Mr. Jaeget on their books.

Q.—When was thook him around to Mr. Jaeget on their books. THE BIG FIGH.

BRIM'S DIRROT SYAMIMATION.

When Mr. Ayer called out "Jacob Rehm" a hush fell on the audience in the court-room. His appearance was the feature of the trial, and he seemed to be aware of it. He was as cool as anybody ever saw him, and without the least trace of nervousness or excitement. His examination was conducted as follows:

Q.—Ho was cool to \$2,700 a month for the bears trace of nervousness or excitement. His examination was conducted as follows:

Q.—Ho was a cool as anybody ever saw him, and without the least trace of nervousness or excitement. His examination was conducted as follows:

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Q.—Ho was a cool as anybody ever saw him, and without the least trace of nervousness or excitement. His examination was conducted as follows:

Q.—To can of them? A.—To s. if.

Q.—Whe was the last would Bridges. Mean wouldn't be rundered as follows:

Q.—How was the collectorage? A.—No. air.

Q.—When was lik with Munn performed as most from the distillers with the police force of this city? A.—I came here first; then we moved to DuPage County; had a farm there, and then came back. I drove team'out there.

Q.—When was this interview on the day? A.—To show on we recollect of it? A.—To the best of my recollect of it? A.—To the best of my

cni of Police. between September, 1873 and October, 1875, did Mr.

ber, 1875, did Mr.

at your beadquarters' A.—I couldn't state the number of times Munn and Bridges came together and Munn came alone. I talked more with Bridges than with Munn.

Q.—Can you tell how much money you paid Bridges in this way! A.—Not exactly, I cannot. It must be on a rough estimate between \$40,000 and \$45,000, more or less; I can't swear.

Q.—Did you ever pay any money directly to Mr.

Munn! A.—Once.

Q.—State the circumstances. A.—That was along in 1875. Mr. Bridges first came to me to my office; said they were over to Junker's, and they wond some barrels without any stamps on them, would talk about it in the rectifying-house, and he wanted me to go and see him. I add there wasn't any use of my going to see him. He said "you'd better tell Junker to come over and see me." Pinally I saw Munn himself in his office up-states here, and told him about it. He said, "It looks bad, and I am afraid they will talk about it." I told Mr. Junker and he said we'd better give him some money. I think I told him he could give him some money. I think I told him he could give him some money. I sent for Munn and gave it to him in my office.

Q.—What talk did you have when you gave it to Q.—About when did the tempter come to you in the form of Mr. Hesing? A.—In the fall of 1872.
Q.—Where were you when this assault on your virtue was made by Mr. Hesing? A.—He sent for me, and I

A.—It was not the same money. I deposited the money some money some money and rew it out when Bridges wasn't here.

Q.—About what period were these moneys paid?

A.—When he was here, he was paid right away; from the lat to the 5th of the month.

Q.—Regularly A.—Sometimes the distilleries stopped; regularly when any money was paid.

Q.—What connection did you have, other than this, if any? A.—I used this, if any? A.—Was old most of them mail? A.—We sold most of them with them in mail? A.—We sold most of them mail for years before that.

Q.—Were you in the habit of procuring assignments of Storekeepers and Gaugers for these distilleries. A.—I was.

Q.—How did you do that? A.—I done that with the Collector.

w visits? A.—Sometimes by the Collector; mostly by Bridges.
Q.—Do you know whether Munn and Bridges occupied the same office? A.—They were together always here.
Q.—Do you know whether they were very intimate? A.—I took it to be that they were.
Q.—How often was Mr. Munn in the habit of visiting Chicago before he came here to reside? A.—Well, I couldn't tell exactly: I guess sometimes he staid here for weeks, and sometimes a few days.
Q.—Where did you see him? A.—Before he came here to live I saw him at his office in the Collector's office.
Mr. Ayer—That is all.

Q.—No, no; tell the jury whatyou supposed—
INGERSOLL AND THE COURT.

Mr. Ayer objected to the question.

The Court said the witness need not answer the question; it was not material.

Col. Ingersoll thought it was. Here was a man who believed so-and-so to be honest. It seemed to him that he had a right to sak how the witness approached this honest man.

The Court—No doubt you have a right to know that, but the state of his mind—what he thought at the time as to whether Mr. Irvin was an honest man, or whether he could be bribed—is immaterial. By Mr. Ingersoil—When did you say you came to Chicago? A.—In 1841.
Q.—When did you first get on the police? A.—In 1851.
Q.—What did you get a month? A.—Thirty terial.

Col. Ingersoll—He has told the jury he believed livin an honest man, and here is the way, according to his statement, he approached an honest man: 'I will give you \$500 a month.'

The Court—That is all right for argument. Col. Ingersoll—But I want a basis for the argument.

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION. INGERSOLL GETS AT HIM.

By Mr. Ingersoll—When did you say you came

sion.
Q.—About how much? A.—Two thousand five hundred to \$3,000 a year.
Q.—How long were you in that place? A.—

Q.—And then what place did you get ! A.-

Q.—Of what? A.—Works on the street.
Q.—How much did you get from that a year?
A.—Fifteen dollars a week.
Q.—How long did you hold that place? A.—Sometime about a year and a half, I guess.
Q.—Then what place did you get? A.—Then I was elected Marshal.
Q.—What share did you then.

Q.—What salary did you then get ! A.—\$3,-

Q.—How long did you hold that office? A.-

Q.—Then what did you get! A.—I worked

or Mr. Lill.
Q.—What did you get from him? A.—\$1,500.
Q.—How long did you work for him? A.—I worked for him right along, but I had another

sir.

How much did you get at last? A.-\$2,

Q.—When did you first commence helping steal whisky? A.—In 1872.
Q.—When did you first commence helping steal whisky? A.—In 1872.
Q.—What day? A.—I cannot tell what day.
It was sometime in the fall of 1872.
RELATIONS WITH GAMING-HOUSES.
Q.—Were you ever in partnership with a gambling-house? A.—No, sir.
Q.—Did you ever get any pay from gambling-house? A.—No, str.
Q.—Did you ever get any pay from houses of

ment.
The Court-Well, I think the basis is broad The Court—Well, I think the basis is broad enough.
The cross-examination then proceeded.
Q.—Have you told all you said to him? A.—Yes.
Q.—Then when did you see the tempter nexi?
Q.—The man who seduced you? A.—I saw him two or three days afterwards and told him.
Q.—Where did you see him? A.—I saw him at his office. I think if was either described of tempter? A.—I think if was either described.

your Judgment. A.—I cannot say.
Q.—Whoever it was, what did he do? A.—He
wanted to pay—
Wanted to pay—
Q.—Tell all he said? A.—I was going to tell you,
if you will only let me alone. He wanted to know
if he could not do something in the line of—whiskystealing.—I might as well speak it out. [Laughter.] I told him that I did not know, but that I
Q.—What did you do? A.—I went to see Irvin,
and that was the time when Bridges and the others
came in, and they agreed to take it.
Q.—What talk did you have with Bridges? A.—
I told him about the same that I told Irvin.
Q.—And he said "All right"? A.—Yes, sir.
THE PAYMENTS.
Q.—How much did the next pay you a month or
week? The first—the Blackhawk—paid you how
much? A.—Five hundred dollars a month.
Q.—Who came next? A.—Thrae came right
away.—George Miller, Butrougha, and Junker. I
did not get money from George Miller, but from
Hessing.
Q.—How much did Hesing pay for him? A.—

ma not get money from George Miller, but from Hesing.

Q.—How much did Hesing pay for him? A.—About \$500.

Q.—How much did Junker pay? A. He did not pay by the month, neither did Dickenson & Leach. They agreed to pay whenever there was a surplus; sometimes it came to \$500, and sometimes \$600.

Q.—What proportion of what they were stealing did they pay? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Did they pay so much a barrel? A.—That was the agreement.

Q.—How much a barrel? A.—Leach paid \$10.

Q.—Did anybody else have the same agreement?

Q.—Who clse? A.—I guess that is all; the rest of them paid by the month.

Q.—Did any of the Gaugers pay you anything?

Q.—Not one of them? A.—No, sir. .—No, sir.
Q.—Not one of them? A.—No, sir.
Q.—Be sure? A.—I am sure. They only paid

might have paid me \$700 or \$800 for the three of them.

Q.—Who else paid you besides Miller? A.—It think Porto, the Storekeeper.

Q.—Who else paid you besides Miller? A.—It think Porto, the Storekeeper.

Q.—Who else paid you besides Miller? A.—It all you expect it? A.—No. sir; I did you expect the distillers would tell think Porto, the Storekeeper.

Q.—Did you expect the distillers would tell you now. I know there were seen, and the paid the sames.

Q.—How much did be collector.

Q.—How much did be pay you? A.—I cannot you in all? A.—Tes, in that see ext.

Q.—Then he is a liar? A.—Yes, in that see ext.

Q.—Then he is a liar? A.—Yes, in that see ext.

Q.—Then he is a liar? A.—Yes, in that see ext.

Q.—Then he is a liar? A.—Yes, in that see ext.

Q.—Then he is a liar? A.—Yes, in that see ext.

Q.—To a wars you?

Q.—To aways expected to the witness answering the contract this man entered into.

The Court—Ask him that question.

DETERMINED TO BE TRUTHYUL.

Q.—You aways expected to tall the irrell and the pay your and the guestion.

Q.—You made up your mind when you we this arrangement that, if you were called as made up my mind—made up

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

O — That it is a private room? A —It was his concepted. O — The state of the day, about A —In the concept of the concept o

that is all.

Q.—You have told all that you can think of

GOVERNMENT OFFICERS, Q.—Whom did you say you paid this mone; to. A.—I paid; to the Collector, and Bridges

and—Q.—Munn,—don't forget Munn? A.—I did not pay any to Munn.
Q.—You didn't! A.—No.
Q.—Well, who else, leaving him out? A.—I paid it to the Collectors.
Q.—Yes; that is what you said to Mr. Ayer.
What Collectors? A.—Irvin and Wadsworth.
Q.—How much did you pay Irvin? A.—About \$30,000 or \$33,000.
Q.—Is Irvin dead? A.—Yes.

Q.—When did he die! A.—In the fall of 1874.
Q.—Were you his executor! A.—I was.
Q.—Who succeeded him in the Collector's

A.—Currency.

Q.—What conversation did you have with him? It is laughable, isn't it? [Jake was smiling at this question.] A.—I told him what was going on, and [grinning] asked him if he wanted to make any money. He said "Yes," and went right in.

Q.—Did you pay him anything to bind the bargain? A.—No, sir; I gave the money to him on the first of the month.

Q.—Well, after Irvin died the office ran along for a month before his successor was appointed. Who got the money then? A.—I gave it to BOYT, and the balance I spent at election times. I gave Hoyt \$1,000.

Q.—Then how much did you give Wadsworth at first? A.—The first payment to him was the smallest amount—about \$700.

Q.—Was anybody in there at the time? A.—I didn't notice anybody. His clerk was in the front office, and when I went in I took him his to the back room.

Q.—Did he count it? A.—Not he put it in his

Q.—Did he count it? A.—No; he put it in his ocket.

Q.—Was anybody Collector about those days?

—Phil Wadsworth.

Q.—Didn't he go out? A.—Not until after the Q.—Did you buy any Gaugers outside? A.—No. sir.
Q.—The distillers made bargains with them?
Q.—When you entered into this business and took this money did you know that all the Gaugers had to make returns? A.—Yee, dir; I suppose they had to swear to them?
A.—I don't know: I never was in the business. I suppose they had.
Q.—Did you suppose at the time that this business could not be carried out except by all the Gaugers and Storekeepers swearing lies? A.—That is

ness could not be carried out except by all the Gaugers and Storekeepers swearing lies? A.—

Caugers and Storekeepers would have to go into the perjary business? (A pause.) Did you understand that? A.—

I did not go into the perjary business.

Caugers and Storekeepers would have to go into the perjary business.

Caugers and storekeepers were the swear lies when they made their returns?

No answer, Jake shifting about uneasily.

Caugers and Storekeepers swear lies? A.—I had nothing to de with that.

Caugers and Storekeepers swear lies? A.—I had nothing to de with that.

Caugers and Storekeepers were lies? A.—I suppose so.

Caugers and storekeepers were lies? A.—I suppose I did.

Caugers and storekeepers were lies? A.—I suppose I did.

Caugers and storekeepers would have to swear lies? A.—No, air; I did not.

Caugers and storekeepers were lies? A.—I suppose I did.

Caugers and sold it would swear lies? A.—I suppose I did.

Caugers and sold it would swear lies? A.—I didn't know how what reports they had to make.

Caugers and yourself to appear as witnesses, that they would all swear lies? A.—I didn't know how what reports they had to make.

Caugers and yourself to appear as witnesses, that they would all swear lies? A.—I didn't know how that war? A.—I didn't know how that war? A.—I didn't know how that wars a.—I didn't know how the wars lies? A.—I dold y

A.—I had no reason to suppose that, because I did not know.
Q.—Did you suppose they would swear lies to protect you? A.—I don't know.
Q.—Did you suppose they would swear lies to protect you? A.—I don't know.
Q.—Did you expect it? A.—No, sir; I did not.
Q.—Did you expect the distillers would tell lies to save you?
Mr. Ayer objected to the witness answering.
Col. Ingersoil—I want to show what kind of a contract this man entered into.
The Court.—Ask him that question.
DETERMINENT TO BE TRUPTIFUL.
Q.—Did you expect at that time if a case came up to swear a he to save yourself? A.—No. sir.
Q.—You always expected to tell the truth? A.—I ex, sir.
Q.—You made up your mind when you went into this arrangement that, if you were called as a witness, you would swear the whole truth? A.—I made up my mind.
Q.—Did you!—yes or no.
Mr. Bange—Lef him answer the question.
Col. Ingersoil—I insist upon him swearing yes or no.

state if you had made up your mind or whether you had thought upon the subject.

Witness—I said a little while age that at that time I did not think anything of the kind.

The Court—If you had formed no conclusion on the subject you need not answer.

Col. Ingersoll—Q.—Did you at that time think there was any chance of exposure? A.—I cannot tall you what I did think about it.

Q.—Did you ever think of being

CAUGHT LIKE A RAT IN A TRAP:

did you ever think of that at that time? A.—No, sir; not when I went into it.

Q.—Tou never dreamed of such a thing? A.—No, etc.

you make up your mind if you were swear the truth? A. -Yes, if called

Who else did you pay money to in this

-When was that? A. -During the election of Did he at that time know where you got this? A.—I should think he did. 7 A.—I should think he did.
Did he at that time know were you got this
7 A.—I'se, he did; I told him.
Who did you tell him you got it from? A. distillers.

I you tell him it was for permitting them

A.—No. sir; I did not.

I you lead him to believe it was paid by
the purpose of stealing?

at objected. The witness should be asked

Ayer objects. Its water that the guestion is proper.

a Court—I think the question is proper.

Lingersoil—Mr. Ayer has shown during this that he does not know the distinction between set and a cross-examination.

Court—The remark is entirely uncalled for.

Ingersoil—I take it all back then. (Laugh-Did you lead him to believe that it was sey paid by the distillers for the privilege of ding? A.—I did not think it necessary.

—Did you tell him yes or no? A.—No, sir; I

word did you use? A. -I told him ft I by the distillers.

or political purposes, or what? A.—At a I think I did tell him it was for political s. It was the first money I gave him. iow much did you give him that time? A. a bousand dollars.

When did you give him some more? A.—In

il, 1875.

—How much? A.—A thousand.

—Where? A.—In his office.

—In what did you give it? A.—In a large en-Q.—In what did you give it? A.—In a large enslope.
Q.—Currency or checks? A.—Currency.
Q.—What did you give him that for? A.—I told
im that I had come from Fowell.
Q.—Did you tell him what it was for? A.—I did
ot; I supposed he knew.
Q.—Tell all the conversation you had with him
hat time? A.—I did not have much. I simply
anded him the envelope, and went away.
Q.—To whom was the envelope directed? A.—
to nobody.

nobody.

Was there anything upon it? A.—No.

None, whatever? A.—No.

Will you swear to it? A.—Yes,

Are you as sure of that as of the rest of the

A.—Just as sure.

What was the formatted were they? A.—Large

some of them.

What was the formatted s, some of them.

—What was the smallest? A.—I cannot swear.

—What was the smallest? A.—I cannot tell.

—Where did you get the money? A.—Frou

2.—When? A.—Shortly before that. 2.—How long before? A.—Some tin About how long before? A.—In that month and think I got it all together. Ward was no, and I could not give him the money, and it until he came.

How much was it the first time? A.—Nine red dollars.

The next time? A.—A thousand dollars.

Did you steal \$400 out of that? A.—No.

Out of the \$1,900? A.—I did not say \$1,900.

I measure that you said first \$600 and \$1,000. A.—I gave Mr. Hearing half of it.

When? A.—About the same time.

Give us the date. A.—I cannot tell.

As near as you can. A.—I cannot tell the date. I know it was some time in April. I ward was not here. I got the money bethe 1st and the 10th of the month. In I was not here.

WHY?

-Why did you pay this money to Ward? A
see I told him of it in Washington before he liked I would give him half and Hes

Where were you in Washington when you has? A.—In the hotel.

What hotel? A.—The Ebbitt House, I

nim.
Q.—But that particular one? A.—I told him Powell wanted to pay some money. I knew he always took a great interest in Powell, and if he santed it I would give it to him.
Q.—And you gave him haif? A.—Yes.
Q.—Did you? A.—Yes.
Q.—Did you? A.—Yes.
Q.—Did you do the business for nothing? A.—Yes. Tou got \$1,900 from Powell in all? A.—first time he paid me \$600, as he was \$100. He has given me money four or five 4imes.—How much in all? A.—Between \$3,000 and -How much did you give Hesing of that? A .-

Two thousand dollars.

PAYMENTS TO WARD.

Q.—How much did you give Ward.—\$2,900? A.—

No. sir. In all I think I gave him \$1,500.

Q.—When did you give him the last \$1,500.

Was that the time you gave it to him in an envelope? A.—I never gave him \$1,500 at any one time. -How much did you give him? A .- A thou-

and.

Q.—Then when did you give him more? A.—In lay, between the let and 5th.

Q.—How much did you give him then? A.—In lay, between the let and 5th.

Q.—How much did you give him then? A.—It was bundred dollars.

Q.—In what? A.—In a small envelope. It was \$500 bill, I think.

Q.—Where did you give it? A.—In his office.

Q.—What did yot say then? A.—Id o not know.

Q.—Did you come from Powell? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with him on se subject? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did anybody else ever give you any money? e subject? A.—No, sir.
Q.—Did anybody else ever give you any money?
—That is all I got.
Q.—Did you ever help anybody in politics out of its money? A.—Yes, sir; I helped Ward, and
I HELFED PARWALL.
Q.—What Farwell? A.—C. B.
Q.—How much did you help him with? A.—
(hat I spen)

e.

fow much? A.—About \$8,000 or \$10,000.

iid he know where the money came from?

sir; I do not think he ever knew I spent

Tot never let may distillers that he and a lid you ever tell any distillers that he had ed to protect you? A.—No, sir.—Did you ever tell any distillers that he had ed to protect you? A.—No, sir.—Did you ever tell them that any politician agreed to protect you? A.—No, sir.—Have you now told all the persons who ever is you this corrupt money? A.—I think I have.

MUNN.

AT JAKE'S OFFICE.

Q.—I understood you to say you gave Mr.

fuun a sum directly at your office! A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you give him that in a check? A.—

No, sir; in a roll of bills.

Q.—How much was it? A.—A thousand dol-

one.

Q.—Do you recollect ever giving him anything in your office except that roll of money? A.—No.
Q.—In any form or in any shape? A.—In might have given him an envelope, as I have said.
Q.—Did you ever give him an inclosure or an envelope with something in it put in by yourself? A.—No, sir, I did not give him anything of the kind.
Q.—You knew that Munn had been receiving his part of the money as you supposed all the time, did not you? A.—Yes, sir; I supposed so.
Q.—You had a conversation with him in which he first complained of Bridges not dividing fairly?
A.—Yas, sir.
Q.—After you told him the full amount you gave Bridges he was satisfied? A.—Lacenth V.—Lacenth V.—In the control of the side A — Yas, sir.

Q.—After you told him the full amount you gave
Bridges he was satisfied?

A.—I do not think I told
the full amount.

Q.—Did you tell something?

Q.—So he was satisfied?

A.—Yes.

Q.—He told you to go ahead as before?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Why did you think it necessary for Junker to pay him something outside? A.—I did not think it necessary.
Q.—Did you advise him to do it? A.—I might have advised him to give him \$500.
Q.—Did you advise Junker to give him anything?
A.—I cannot say; I think that Mr. Junker proposed to give him something.
What for? A.—Not to make any fuss about

Q.—Why should he make any fuss, if he was in the conspiracy himself? A.—I did not know that as would make any fuss.
Q.—Then why did you advise Junker to give the money? A.—Because Junker made a proposition A.—Then Junker was the first man to propose it.
A.—Well, there was some talk, and I said some-thing about giving him \$500, and he said he would give a thousand. thousand.

Did you advise Junker to give any money? A.—I suppose—Q.—Did you advise him to pay Munn anything Q.—Did you advise him to pay Munn anything or not? A.—I say, as I said before, that I might have advised him in the conversation.
Q.—Who first suggested giving the money? A.—It might have been Junker, and it might have been I might have been Junker. myself.
Q.—If you knew Munn was in the ring, and re-ceiving regular pay, why did you think it necessary to give him anything? A.—I did not think it necessary.

Q.—Well, if you did not think it necessary, why did you tell Junker it was necessary? A.—I told you I did not. I told him that I thought it was un-

poor the the processor of the processor Q.—Did you think he ought to have anything?
A.—No, sir.
Q.—Did you tell Junker that? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—Did he know the reason? A.—I suppose so.
Q.—Did he know the reason? A.—I suppose so.
Q.—Did you tell him Munn was in the ring? A.—Yes, sir.; I have told him.
Q.—When did you tell him? A.—Not once, but often. I have told him that Munn was all right; that he was with Bridges; it was all one thing.
Q.—When did you tell him that? A.—I do not remember the exact time.

Q.—When did you tell him that? A.—I do not remember the exact time.
Q.—Did you ever tell him that often? A.—It was not necessary to tell that very often.
Q.—Did you ever tell him that at all! A.—Yes, sir, I did, but when I do not remember. I did not say it in so many words that Munn was in, but I alawys said the officers were all right. That was WHAT I TOLD THE DISTILLERS.
Q.—When? A.—Whenever they wanted help, and sent word.
Q.—Did you ever tell the distillers Munn was in It? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—What distillers? A.—I told a number.
Q.—When? A.—I told George Miller so.
Q.—When? A.—I told from Munn was all right.
Q.—When did you tell him? A.—I cannot tell, exactly.
Q.—Who was received.

Q.—Who was present when you told Miller that!

—No one. Q.—Do you recollect where you were when you old it? A.—I do not. told it? A.—I do not.
Q.—De you know whether any one was present or not? A.—I was not in the habit of talking on such things when anybody was present.
Q.—When did you tell Miller? Was that before you had any conversation with Munn? A.—I think about the time that I saw Mr. Munn in the hotel—bout that time. I told George Miller what happened.

pened.
Q.—Between you and Munn? A.—Yes.
Q.—Between you and Munn? A.—Yes.
Q.—Who else did you tell? A.—I do not know.
The way it was about telling, they used to say,
"Is this man all right?" and I used to say, "Be will not hurt snybody." That is about all the conversation we had.

will not hurt anybody." That is about all the conversation we had.

Q.—Did you tell George T. Burroughs that Munn was in it? A.—Yes, sir, I did.

Q.—When? A.—When he first started in in the fall of 1872.

Q.—Where were you,—sitting or standing? A.—I do not know.

Q.—What did you say to him? A.—He paid \$500 for the first mash, and I told him one day, "Mr. Burroughs, you had better take sixty barrels in stead of fifty, it will pay more for the division"; and then I told him who was in it.

Q.—Why did you say this to him? A.—So that the money could be divided equally.

Q.—Who did you say got it? A.—Bridges, Munn, and Irvin.

Q.—Anybody else? A.—No, not at that time.

Q.—Sid in the fall of 1872 that Munn was in it? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did not you at that time tell Burroughs that Munn was not in it? A.—I never told him anything of the kind.

Q.—Did not you tell him at that time that Munn lived at Cairo, and there was no need of having him in it? A.—No.

Q.—And that you could got along without him?

A.—No.

Q.—You swear that? A.—Yes.

Q.—And that you could get along without him:
A.—No.
Q.—Did not you tell Burroughs at divers times and places that you never had paid Munn a cent or knew of his having seceived a cent? A.—No. sir.
Q.—Do you recollect when Munn was removed?
A.—It was in 1875. I do not recollect the date—some time after the selzares.
Q.—Did you tell Burroughs immediately or a little after Munn was removed that Munn had never been guilty of anything or received anything?
A.—No.
Q.—Did not you say to Burroughs that it was a shame that he was removed, because he was the only man innocent? A.—No.
HESING.

Q.—Nor any words like fit? A.—No.

Q.—Did you ever have any conversation with one
A. C. Hesing—that is to say, your tempter—about
Mann? A.—Yes, but we never had much conversation.

Q.—Let me sak you then, just about this time
that it was getting a little hot in 1875, did you, in
a conversation with Mr. Hesing, state to him that
Mr. Munn never had received anything—that you
knew nothing against Munn—did you or did you,
not say that? A.—I never told him anything of
the kind.

Q.—At any time conlease.

the kind.

Q.—At any time or place? A.—No.

Q.—Did you, in a conversation with Hesing, pretend to tell him to whom you had given this money?

A.—I never told him anything after we had got into this trouble.

Q.—Did you ever tell him? A.—I teld Hesing I had even Munn mener. had given Munn money.
Q.—Did you ever tell him to whom you gave money? A.—I did.
Q.—Did you tell him you gave money to Ward?

seed him. Show that tary of the discontinual content of the sailing? A.—We that tary of the discontinual content of the sailing? A.—We that tary of the discontinual content of the sailing? A.—We that tary of the sailing? A.—We that tary of the sailing? A.—No, sir, I saver took him that ever left any distillers that he knew, A.—No, sir, are now took all the persons who ever corrupt money? A.—No, sir, are now took all the persons who ever corrupt money? A.—I think I have, a mow took all the persons who ever corrupt money? A.—I think I have, and the sail as a position of the sail as a check? A.—I think I have, and the sail as a check? A.—I think I have, and the sail as a check? A.—I think I have, and the sail as a check? A.—I think I have a chert of the sail as a check? A.—I think I have

came up whether I had paid money. The question was about their guilt—that was all.

Q.—Did you ever tell A. C. Hesing you never paid any money to any officer? A.—Ne, sir, I did not, because I told him I did pay them.

Q.—During the time that you were receiving this money from Hesing did you not tell him that you did not pay any of this money to Munn, and that he knew nothing about it? A.—I did not; I never said anything to him about that.

Q.—Will you swear to that? A.—I might have said so to protect Munn.

ald so to protect Munn.

B. M. MUNN.

Q. —After you were arrested did you meet B. M. funn on Monroe street in this city at any time!

A.—Which is B. M. Munn; there are two or three harms. A.—Did you have any conversation with him about this matter? A.—No; I might.

Q.—I ask you if he did not ask you if you knew anything against Dan Munn, and if you did not reply. "I don't know one thing against thim "? A. No, sir; he said it was a and thing Munn getting into this trouble, and I said it was pretty hard, the said it was too bad to get into a thing of this kind. de sam it was book and if you knew anything dealinst Dan? A.—No, sir.
Q.—Didn't he ask you if you knew anything against Dan? A.—No, sir.
Q.—And didn't you reply, "I know nething; I never knew of Dan doing wrong"? A.—No, sir.
Q.—And that "it was a perfect shame that your brother was removed"? A.—I might say that. I said that to other people. hat to other people.

You admit you have said that to other people A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you give at the time a reason,—that he was an innocent man? A.—Yes; I might have said that. I would say the same thing about Ward or any of them. If a man came round to me, and asked a question, I said I knew nothing. I was not going to publish the transactions around the city.

THE GRAND JURY.

Q.—Were you ever called before the Gran Jury ! A.—Yes. Q.—When ! A.—In October, 1875. Q.—Who was the foreman of that Grand fury ! A.—I do not remember.

Q.—Give the names of somebody on it? A.-Dr. Gibbs, H. W. King, Samuel D. Ward, Pope, of Evanston. There were a number others, but I forget the names. Q.—Were you sworn before that Grand Jury y anybody ? A.—Yes, sir. Q.—Were you asked any questions in regard to this whisky business ? A.—Yes, str.
Q.—Were you asked by one of the Grand Jurors whether you knew of any filicit whisky being made in this city by any of those distil-

being made in this city by any less ? A.—No, sir.
Q.—I ask you if in your answer to that you did not is A.—I did not.
Q.—What did you say? A.—The question was not asked in that way. It—

O.—Well wait until I ask you, and then you

Q.—Well, wait until I ask you, and then you can tell. Were you not asked if you knew any crookedness about whisky, and didn't you reply "No"? A.—I answered "Yes." Put the question again. The question was repeated. A.—The question was not put in that way.

Q.—How was it put! A.—It was whether I knew anything about 150 barrels of whisky in a warehouse which was receipted in my name, and I said I did not.

Q.—Were you asked at that time, in general terms, whether you knew of

Q.—Were you asked at that time, in general terms, whether you knew of ANY FRAUDS BRING PRACTICED on the revenue in whisky, and did you say you did not? A.—I was not asked that question.

The question was put again with the same result. It was also made to cover the refining business, but the witness stuck to his answer.

Q.—Didn't you swear you knew of no crookedness in the whisky business? A.—I was never asked the question, except as I have stated.

Q.—Nothing was asked you by the Grand Jury except in reference to the 150 barrels of whisky, the receipt of which was signed in your name?

A.—No. the receipt of which was signed in your name?
A.—No.
Q.—And it turned out that it was not you who
signed it? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—Was that all they saked you on the whisky
business? A.—Yes, sir. They asked me about a
certain Gauger—Hood—if I had tried to get him a
place, and I said I had.
Q.—Did they ask as to his honcety or dishonesty? A.—No, sir.
Q.—You now swear that that was all that happened or transpired before the Grand Jury? A.—
THE BOOKS OF THE MALT HOUSE.
Q.—Did you keep any books of your malt business? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you keep any books of your malt business? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What did you do with them? A.—I keep the books now, except what we did not nee, which Q.—Wer you are the property of the pro

Q.—Were you ever

A.—I was; about four months.
Q.—Under whom? A.—Under Johnson.
Q.—Who was your immediate superior efficer?
A.—Oiney, the Supervisor.
Q.—John other? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—What was your business under him? A.—I was to report to him, but he never told me to do anything much. I was in there three or four months, and didn't do much.
Q.—Did you ever report to him? A.—I used to go to his office, but he was not much there.
Q.—Did you ever hold any other office? A.—No, sir. Q. - That was the only office of the kind that you

Q.—When did you first tell anybody that you gave him a package of \$1,000? A.—I think I told wy attorney first.
Q.—Who is that? A.—Campbell. to? A.—I don't know; I might have told others. I cannot state.

Q.—Did you go and examine the books of Burke's Hotel and find out whether Munn was them on the 3d of December? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you have anybody did that.

Q.—Did you have anybody did that.

Q.—Did you examine the books at the crockery merchant's and find out that it was the 3d? A.—I did, and found that the order was charged on the 3d and shipped on the 8th.

Q.—Why then did you swear here it was between the 1st sad the 5th when you knew it was the 3d? A.—Well, sometimes a man makes a mistake in date.

dates.
Q.—Then when you said it was between the 1st and 5th you already knew it was the 3d from their books. A.—I stated so.
Q.—Have you ever attempted to raise any money here except for political purposes? A.—No. sir.
Q.—Did you ever attempt to raise, or did you raise any money, succept in this whisky business and for political purposes? A.—No, sir; not that I know of.

raise any money, except in this whicky business and for political purposes? A.—No, sir; not that I know of.

Q.—Have you tried to ruise any money from the distillers since you were indicted? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you immediately before you were indicted? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you modesaver to raise any money, as you arowed or said, of getting off in this case, or of buying up the officers of the Court? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you and raise \$2,500 with A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you are raised a dollar.

Q.—Did you try to? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you know of any money being raised? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you hear of any money being raised? A.—No, sir.

Q.—For the avowed purpose of corrupting some officer of the court? A.—No, sir.

Q.—But did you hear of it? A.—Not for any such purpose.

Q.—But did you hear of it? A.—Not for any such purpose.

ch purpose.

Q.—For any purpose connected with those suits?

—I heard that money was being raised to send
r. Juessen to Washington.

Q.—For what?

A.—To fix up these cases, I sup-Pose.
Q.—Had you been arrested at that time? A.—I never was arrested. I gave myself up and gave Q.—Were you indicted? A.—I was.

THE SQUEAL. Q.—How long was it after your indictment that you went to the Government officers and proposed to tell all you knew? A.—I never

Q.—Who went for you? A.—I don't know. Q.—Did you ever go and see them? A.—I id after I was before the Grand Jury.
Q.—Then when did you go before them and Q.—Then when did you go before them and propose to tell what you knew? A.—I didn't propose to tell what I knew; I didn't make any uch proposition.
Q.—Who did you go and see? A.—They sent Q.—Who are they? A.—You spoke of the

O.—I said officers. Who sent for you! A.— Mr. Ayer, one day.

Q.-What day? It was just after I pleaded Q.—What day? It was just after I pleaded guilty or before.

Q.—Do you say to the jury that you don't recollect whether you went before you pleaded guilty or not; whether you made a clean breast of it and vomited what you knew before or after you plead guilty? A.—I never went there; I was only sent for.

Q.—That does not answer my question. Was it before or after you plead guilty. A.—I think it was before.

Q.—Well, don't you know? A.—Well, I do. Q.—Then, why did you say you thought you did! Don't you know you

WANTED TO SAVE YOUR HIDE?

You went to Mr. Ayer? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—When was that? A.—A few days before I pleaded guilty.

Q.—You state now as a fact what a little while ago you didn't know? A.—I was speaking to you about the Grand Jury.

Q.—But you didn't plead guilty before the Grand Jury. Was it before or after you pleaded guilty?

A.—Before.

Q -Did you propose to tell what you knew? A.

—I didn't propose anything; they asked me.

9.—Did you tell them? A.—I did.

Q.—Was that the first time you ever went before them? A.—I et; tir.

Q.—Did you have any understanding with any of them about 167 A.—No. sir.

Q.—Did your lawyer see them about you? A.—I don't know whether he did. I pressure he did.

Mr. Ayer objected to the quantum, but the objection was overruled tion was overruled

Q.—Did your law you tall you? A.—I don't know that he told me about group have. The first I knew of it. Mr. Ayre send for the Q.—At that time did you know whether your lawyer had seen them or not? A.—I suppose he had seen them. seen them.

Q.—Did he tell you so? A.—Yes, sir; he did.
Q.—Did he tell you at that time that it was safe for you to go and tell what you knew? A.—Yes, he advised me.
Q.—Did he say it was safe? A.—Sare?
Q.—Yes; that he had any arrangement or bargain? A.—No, sir. Q.—Les; that he had any arrangement or pargain? A.—No, sir,
Q.—Did he tell you it was the beet way to save
your hide? A.—I suppose so.
Q.—Did he tell you so? A.—He told me it would
be best to plead guilty.
Q.—Did he say it would be the best way for you
to get out of it? A.—He said it was the best way
to do, and to take the chances. He told me that
before I pleaded guilty.
Q.—Did be tell you that he had made any satisfactory arrangements with the Government offi-

Q.—Did be tell you that he had made any estistation arrangements with the Government officials? A.—No. sir.

Q.—Did be tell you what arrangements were made? A.—No. sir.

Q.—Did he tell you what arrangements were made? A.—No. sir.

Q.—Did you ask him? A.—No. sir.

Q.—Did you ask him? A.—No. sir.

Q.—Did he to be leaded whether any arrangements had been made to that effect? A.—I asked him, and he told me to plead guilty; and, that if there was any lemiency in the Court, it would be the best way to tell the truth.

Q.—Did he say anything else? A.—He thought the Court would take it into consideration.

Q.—Did he tell you of any arrangements? A.—Probably he did.

Q.—Did he tell you of any arrangements? A.—He told me of no arrangement.

Q.—Did he tell you of any arrangements? A.—He told me of no arrangement.

Q.—Did he tell you of any arrangements? A.—The told me of no arrangement.

Q.—Did he tell you of any arrangements? A.—The told me of no arrangements.

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Q.—Did he tell you of any arrangements? A.—The told me of no arrangements.

Q.—Did he tell you of any arrangements? A.—The told me of no arrangements.

Q.—Did he tell you of any arrangements? A.—The told me of no arrangements.

nough.
It being I o'clock, an hour's recess was taken.
On reassembling the cross-examination was con

IMMUNITY. Q.—Did you understand from your attorney that any arrangements had been made whereby you were to get off any easier than these who wouldn't plead gailty? A.—I did in an indirect way; the best way would be to plead gailty; it would be easier on me. easier on me.

Q.—Did he tell you he had any particular talk with the attorneys for the Government, and that they had agreed on anything? A.—He never told me they had agreed.

Q.—Did you understand they had? A.—I did not, sir.

WADSWORTH.

WHAT HE GOT. Q.—I understood you to say you paid Philip Wadsworth some money? A.—I did, sir. Q.—About how much in all? A.—Ten or welve thousand dollars.

Q.—Where was he when you paid him the first amount? A .- In his office.

Q.—How much was it? A.—About \$1,700. Q. What did you pay him in? A.—Currency.
Q.—When was it? A.—Well, some time bout the 1st of January, 1875. Q .- When did you pay him the second time? Q.-When the second time? A.-The follow-

ng month, it seems to me.
Q.—About how much money! A.—Twenty-Q.- How did you pay him? A .- In cur-Q.—Where was he at that time? A.—In his Q.—When did you next pay him? A.—The following month.

Q.—How much did you pay him the third time? A.—I think from that time he got \$2,700 a month right along.

Q.—Of whom did you get that currency? A.—From the distillers.

From the distillers.
Q.—Did you pay out the same currency you received? A.—Not always.
Q.—Where was he when you paid him that? A.—He was in his office.
Q.—Did you pay him anything in April? A.—I -How much? A.—About \$2,700.

-Where was be then? A.—In his office.

-About what day of April, in your judgment?

-Along about the let to the 5th, generally.

-Did you pay him any in May? A.—Yes, sir;

same amount, \$2,700.

-Where did you pay him that? A.—Right on corner out here. I was coming up and met Q.—What did you give it to him in? A.—In currency, in a large envelope.

Q.—What kind of an envelope? White, yellow, or what? Do you recollect? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—When did you put it in the envelope? A.—Before I left my office.

Q.—What office are you speaking of? A.—The Q.—What office are you speaking of? A.—The Superintendent of Police.
Q.—What did you stell him when you made these payments? A.—I simply gave it to him and told him nothing. After the first arrangement there was nothing over said. Was nothing over said.

Q.—How many times did you pay Hoyt? A.—I paid him the first money in November.
Q.—How much did you pay him? A.—One thousand dollars.
Q.—November of what year? A.—Of 1874.
Q.—When did you pay him again? A.—Right along every month.

Q.—How much each month? A.—Sometimes Q.—How much each month? A.—Sometimes \$500, sometimes \$700 or \$800.
Q.—About what, in your judgment, would it average from November, 1874, until May, 1875?
A.—Seven months; the first month he got \$1,000, and the balance he got from \$500 to \$800.
Q.—Would it average \$600 for seven months?
A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—How much did you give him, \$4,000 or \$5,000? A.—I guess so.
Havin, a month? A.—I couldn't tell just now.
Q.—You gave him \$500 first, when was that?
A.—In 1872.

a month? A.—I couldn't tell just now.
Q.—You gave him \$500 first, when was that?
A.—In 1872.
Q.—When did he die? A.—In 1874.
Q.—When did he die? A.—In 1874.
Q.—What month? A.—October.
Q.—Tell the jury whether you paid him each and every month, from 1872 until October, 1874.
A.—Whenever? got any.
Q.—What month in 1872 did you pay him first?
A.—It was in the fall.
Q.—October? A.—Hight be.
Q.—How much in October? A.—I told you go with the fall.
Q.—How much in November? A.—I couldn't tell that. It might have been often over \$500.
Q.—How much did you pay him in January, 1873? A.—I couldn't tell that.
Q.—Give us your best idea. A.—I can't tell that.
Q.—Will you swear you gave him serviciant.
Q.—Will you swear you gave him serviciant.

Q.—How much did you pay him in January, 1873? A.—I couldn't tell that.
Q.—Give us your best ides. A.—I can't tell that.
Q.—Will you swear you gave him anything in January, 1873? A.—I couldn't tell that.
Q.—Will you swear you gave him anything more than \$500 in January? A.—I presume I did; I don't know.
Q.—Will you swear you gave him anything more than \$500 in January? A.—I presume I did; I don't know.
Q.—Will you swear you gave him \$700? A.—No. sir; I won't swear anything of the kind.
Q.—Will you swear you gave him \$500 in Pebraary? A.—I can't tell. They didn't pay every month right along.
Q.—Will you swear you gave him anything in Pebraary? A.—I won't, sir.
Q.—If you did, how much did you give him? A.—I sell you I won't swear I gave him anything.
Q.—Is farch, 1873? A.—I con'dn't swear to that; it was too long ago.
Q.—Oh, of course you want to be careful about these things. Will you swear you paid him anything the March? A.—I have no doubt you paid him something, and if you gave him anything you gave him \$500. Then will you swear you paid him something, and if you gave him anything you gave him \$500. Then will you swear you have no doubt you paid him \$600 in April, 1873? A.—Not right along—
Q.—How much in April? A.—I don't know.
Witness was then catechised as to whether he paid anything in May, Jane, July, August, etc., of 1873, and declined to swear positively. If he received anything from the distillers he paid to Irvin.

pant anything in May, Jane, July, Angust, etc., of 1873, and declined to swear positively. If he received anything from the distiliers he paid to Irvin.

Q.—Did you keep any of this money and use it for your own purposes? A.—Yes. All I spent for politics I kept for myself.

Q.—Butyou dim't grab any for your own personal purposes? A.—Oh, maybe a few boxes of cigars.

Q.—Butyou dim't grab any for your own personal purposes? A.—Oh, maybe a few boxes of cigars.

Q.—Butyou so again.

Q.—Have you used all this money to buy up these officars—a kind of a missionary, eh? A.—I have told you so, and I tell you so again.

Q.—Bid you say anything in December? A.—I have no doubt I did.

Q.—Did you ever pay him anything? A.—I know I paid him as high as \$2,000 and \$1,500.

Q.—Did you ever pay him more than \$2,000 at atime? A.—Yes, I flink! I paid him along in the fall of 1874, just before he died. \$2,200 or \$2,300.

Q.—In Janusry, 1874, did you pay him anything? A.—I don't recollect; wouldn't swear to having paid money out for any particular month?

Q.—Do you swear now that you cannot swear to having paid money out for any particular month?

A.—I know when the thing starfed I commenced at so much a month as fast as I got it.

Q.—I have no doubt you divided perfectly fair with him. Will you swear you don't recollect any particular month? A.—Yes, I do. On towards the fall of 1878 I paid him \$2.200 or \$2,300 a month. The distillers paid more then.

Q.—It there any month, the amount of which you recollect? A.—No; I paid him sometimes \$500 and up to \$2,300 a month. I can't tell the exact months, or the amount each month.

Q.—Bid you pay him anything in October? A.—I think! I did.

Q.—How much did you give him at that time?

A.—Ithink! Think if was \$2,200 or \$2,300.

Q.—Bid you pay him on an average \$1,500 per month?

A.—I don't with him on an average \$1,500 per month?

A.—I don't with him on an average \$1,500 per month?

A.—I don't with him on an average \$1,500 per month?

the distilleries run? A.—Some all the stop? A.—Some some ran.
Q.—How long did some of them stop? A.—Some stopped two or three months in the summer.
Q.—And these remained running from September or October 1872 to September or October 1872 to September or October 1874.—I made a mistake, excuse me.
Oci. Ingersoil—No. I won't excuse you.
Witness—You spoke about the average. If you take the average, he has got more than \$10,000; a good deal more.

eal more. Just struck you, did it? A.—No, sir, but you asked me the sverage.
Q.—I think you stated \$1,200; is that true?
A.—He got more than that: I know he has got somewheres near \$30,000 altogether, because I loaned out the money for him.
Q.—Then he must have got over \$1,200 per month?
A.—He must have.
Q.—Did he get as mach as \$1,500?
A.—He may have gotten from \$1,500 to \$1,800.
Q.—How many months from September, 1872, to October, 1874?
A.—That is about twenty-four months. months.
Q.—How much will that come to at \$1,800 per month? A.—About \$40,000.
Q.—That's too big, ain't it? A.—Yes, sir, that is too big. I know the aggregate of the money which I paid out. The aggregate was \$25,000 or \$30,000. Q.—Than it was \$1,800.s month? A.—No, sir. Q.—Fifteen hundred? A.—I can't swear to any

Q.—Fitteen manual.
Q.—Who got the most,
Q.—Who got the most,
A.—Bridges got \$3, 500 more than Irvin one time.
Fhat was in September or October, 1874. That
was the only time.
Q.—Did you swear in your direct examination or
on my tross that you paid Bridges about \$40,000?

on my cross that you paid Bridges about \$40,000?
A.—I did.
Q.—Was that true or false? A.—The truth.
Q.—If he only got \$2,500 more than Irvin, didn't Irvin get at least \$42,500? A.—No, sir; Irvin was paid and the balance went to Wadsworth.
Q.—What you mean is that from \$10,000 to \$12,000 of this went to Wadsworth? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—So that what you gave Irvin added to what you gave Wadsworth amounted to what you gave Bridges? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—You swear this did not average \$1,500 per month? A.—It might have averaged that. He might have spent money that I didn't know anything of; I couldn't say. He had that much money.
Q.—Was Irvin indebted to you in any way? A.—No, sir.

-No. sir.
Q.—Was Wadsworth? A.—No. sir.
WARD'S INDERTEDNESS.
Q.—Was Ward indebted to you? A.—Yes. sir.
Q.—Did you have his note then? A.—I hold it Q.—Were you dunning him to pay your note at a same time that you were paying him money?

e same time that you were paying him money?

1 did, sir.

Q Did you write to him?
Objected to and objection overruled.

A I did.

G How much did he owe you at the time you all him the first \$500?

A.—Twenty-five hundred Q. Did you dun him for that \$2,500 before that? 5,000. Q.—Did you dun him for that before? A.—Yes, Q.—Did you dun him for that before? A.—Yes, air.
Q.—At the time you had this in your hands?
A.—Yes, air.
Q.—Did you sak him to let it apply on the debt?
A.—I did not.
Q.—Did you say anything about it when you gave him the money? A.—I did not.
Q.—Is that the only money you gave him? A.—I gave him money three times. Twice I gave him \$1,000, and once \$500. That is all the money I gave him. \$1,000, and once \$500. That is all the money I gave him.
Q.—Do you say you never gave him money any other time; neer did? A.—Ica, sir.
Q.—I mean in this business, and not when you ware friends; you might have leaned him a dollar now and then. I don't mean that? A.—In this business that is all I gave him.
Q.—Is that all the money you ever gave him in any way connected with this whisky business? A.—I can be all the money you can be cavelope which you gave him containing the \$1,000. A.—I didn't put in any writing.
Q.—Was there any writing on it when you gave it to him? A.—Pretty sure there was not.

MUNN AGAIN. Q.—Do you recollect what time it was that you gave Munn the \$1,000? A.—What time of

day it was ! No, sir; I didn't look at my Q .- You can't tell whether it was morning or evening except by looking at your watch? A.

Sometimes, during business hours.

Q.—When you went to see him at Burke's did
you sneak in at the back door? A.—No, I went

ight up.
Q.—How large a package of money did yo give him! A .- A pretty large one. I took it give him! A.—A pretty large one. I took hout of my pocket.
Q.—Was it just as you received it from Junker! A.—Ics.
Q.—How long before that did you receive it from Junker! A.—The same day.
Q.—Just as soon as you received it from Junker did you send up for Munn! A.—I do not remember whether I sent up for him or whether he came down. ot remember whether I sens up the there he came down.

Q.—How many times were you in Munn's office? A.—Not more than two or three times.

Q.—Did you see anybody there except him? A.—He was in a little back office. There was another door at the back of it, and somebody was another door at the deek.

in there? A.—I do not know but Q.—I understood you to say that you went from Burke's to the crockery store. De you recollect being at the Collector's office when Mr. Munn was there, and that he asked Mr. Irvin where would be a good place to buy some crockery? A.—No.
Q.—And that Mr. Irvin said, "Mr. Rehm can tell you as good a place as anybody?? A.—No. tell you as good a place as anybody?? A.—No. tell you as good a place as anybody?? A.—No. tell you as good a place as anybody? Burke's.
Q.—Did you then say "I can take you to a place where you can get it at wholeasle prices"? A.—I'd, but not to Irvin.
Q.—Did all that take place in Burke's? A.—Yes. THE CROCKERY. Q.—Did all that take place in Burke's? A.—Yes.

Q.—When you went in the crockery store what did you say? A.—I introduced Mr. Munn to Mr. Jacger, and said that he wanted to buy a set of crockery for his family or his wife, and asked him to sell it as cheaply as he could.

Q.—What did you first say to Munn when you went into Burke's Hotel? A.—I told him what Bridges had told me. I said to him. "I understand there is some dissatisfaction between you and Bridges. He said that Bridges had been "knocking down," and had not played square. I said I would like to know it did not make any difference to me—that if he wanted me to do the work for him I would do so. I said I could tell him how much Bridges got each month, or I said that the previous month he got so much. Munn did not say anything to this.

Q.—Then what did you say? A.—He said that the previous month he for so much. I seked him if I should go on the same way, and he said yes. I said "all right," and that was all. Then he commenced about going to the crockery shop, and said he wanted to buy a set of crockery for his wife.

JUNKEE'S GASE.

make it all right. Then I got this money and gave it to him.

Q.—Did you send for him? A.—No; I think he came over.

Q.—Is it your recollection now that you went to Munis office about the Junker matter? A.—I think I did.

Q.—Didn't you tell-Munn that you would go and see Junker? A.—I think he said he wanted to see Junker.

Q.—Didn't you say you would go and see Junker; didn't you swear to it? A.—I may have said so.

Q.—If you did, was it true or false? A.—To the best of my recollection after I left Munn's office he came to my office, or I went to see him.

Q.—I want to know what to see him.

Q.—I want to know what to see him.

Q.—I want to know whether it is your best recollection that you told Munn that you would go and see Junker or not. What is your best recollection? A.—I think I did.

Q.—Did you see Junker? A.—I don't say that I went. He either came or I went to see him.

Q.—When you found Junker what did you say to him? A.—I told him about this thing.

Q.—Tell me what you told him. Just imagine yourself there with Junker. Or coarse you said, 'Good morning, Mr. Junker." A.—If you give me a chance I will answer your questions.

Q.—All right; I think that I, knowing nothing about it, could answer more truthfully than you do. Tell me what you told Junker! A.—I told him what Munn had said.

Q.—All ry was going on to tell. Minn had said? A.—I was going on to tell. Minn had said he was afraid of the man in the distillery would talk about it, and he was worried about it.

Q.—Are you sure of that? A.—I am preity sure of the That has alway been his hobby, that he was afraid of the man in the distillery would talk about it, and he was worried about it.

Q.—Are you sure of that? A.—I am preity sure of the That has alway been his hobby, that he was afraid of the man in the distillery would talk about it, and he was worried about it.

Q.—If you told Junker that Munn was afraid of the working men in the souncer. Junker wanted to know if I hadn't better give him something. I said \$500. He said that want'e nough, and to h it to him.
Q.—Did you send for him? A.—No; I think he came over.

-Give us the day? A. -I could not.

Q.—Give us the place? A.—I could not.
Q.—Did you ever
TELL WADSWORTH THAT MUNN WAS IN TELL WADSWORTH THAT MUNN WAS IN
the business? A.—Yes, sir, I did.
Q.—When? A.—When he first started in. He
wanted to know who else was in, and I sold him
that Bridges, Hoyt, and Munn were in.
Q.—Who else? A.—Now, about Hoyt, I didn't
say that till after I gave him the money. He wanted to know if he should divide it with anybody. I
said that was for himself.
Q.—The first time you met Wadsworth you told
him this; when was it? A.—In December, 1874.
I didn't yay him the money till Junnary, 1875.
Q.—But at that time you told him exactly who
was in? A.—Yes, sir.

REHM'S WEALTH.

MAKING AN INVENTORY. MAKING AN INVENTORY.

Q.—About how much are you worth now, Mr. Rehm? A.—That is something I couldn't tell just now. I suppose I am worth about \$100,000, and perhaps more if my property would bring what it is worth.

Q.—How much ready money have you? A.—Not any.

Not any.

Q.—Will you swear you don't consider yourself worth \$200,000! A.—No, sir. I don't know what I could get for my property.

Q.—How much do you think it is worth at a fair valuation? A.—It might be worth more—

Q.—Will you swear it ain't worth half a million! A.—Yes air.

Q.—Will you sweet.

On Nor \$400,000? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Nor \$300,000? A.—Yes, sir. It is between \$200,000 and \$300,000. Just now it wouldn't be worth \$200,000. It might be worth more than the sand type.

worth \$200,000. It might be worth more than that next year.
Q.—How much money in all did you receive from the distillers. Gaugers, and everybody else?
A.—From \$110,000 to \$120,000 probably.
POLITICAL DISSURSMENTS.
Q.—Did you use any of this money in politics?
A.—A good deal.
Q.—How much? A.—Oh, I couldn't tell that. I had money, and I thought I might as well spend it that way as to give it to these other officers.
Q.—How much did you spend in politics? A.—From \$12,000 to \$20,000. from \$12,000 to \$20,600.
Q.—You dign't use any of it yourself? A.—I night have used some myself.
Q.—Oh, a few dollars? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—Whom were you helping to elect with this money? Was it the Republican party? A. sir.
-It was carrying the party along? A. -Yes,

Doing what you thought we necessary in ity to keep up the organization? A.—Not that, but my politics lasted the whole year Q.—You were busy the whole year in the po-litical business? A.—Yes, sir. litical business? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—Didyou ever have any policemen to notify parties of these visits? A.—So, sir; but I used a man, just to send him four or five times. I sent word to Hesing, and he notified "Bummel" Mil-

was about to go to his distillery? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Do you remember going there and notifying George Miler? A.—I don't think I did. I think it was another man. George told me that Hesing came to him once on the Board of Trade, but I don't know.

Q.—Do I understand you to say that you never said to Hesing that you had received so much money that you must unload? A.—I never said so.

Q.—Do you know a man by the mame of Cooper?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you ever inform him on the Board of Trade that Mr. Monn was about to go to this distillery or in danger of it? A.—I do not know as I did. tillery or in danger of it? A.—I so not know as I did.

Q.—Did Mr. Cooper afterwards come to you and give you a blowing-up for giving him a false alarm, and tell you be had lost a mash by reason of it?

A.—No, sir; he did not.

Q.—Did Mr. Ballentine ever say anything of that kind? A.—I never knew him. I never spoke to him and he never spoke to me.

Q.—How many times were you before the Grand Jury, in October? A.—Once.

Q.—I understood you to say that the first persons you went before was it anything hefore the Government or Mr. Ayor? A.—Ves, sir.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Dexter? A.—I think he came in the office while I was there.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Dexter alone about this business? A.—Not at that time; I saw him since. I think my attorney told me that Ayer wanted to see me at his office and I went over there and Dexter came in.

ter came in.

Q-Well, you state that so far as you know WAS ARRANGEMENT OR UNDERSTANDING OR

MO ARRANGEMENT OR UNDERSTANDING OR AGREEMENT that you should have immunity if you should turn State's evidence? A.—No, sir.

Q.—You never understood any such thing? A.—No, sir: my sitorney advised me, and told me the Court would have it into consideration, and it would be better for me.

Q.—Did you consider that it was wrong to enter into an arrangement by which men had to swear lies? A.—I considered it was wrong; yes, sir.

Q.—Did you think it was then? A.—I didn't think anything about it thes.

Q.—Will you now swear, and do you now swear to the jury, that at the time you commenced you did not think whether it was wrong or not? A.—I don't think I saw anything wrong in it at that time. I became more familiar with this thing afterward.

Q.—Your conscience began to touch you when you found it out or before? A.—I never thought much about it.

Q.—You don't think'this as wrong to swear a He about a small amount as a big amount? A.—Yes, I do. TOO LATE TO QUIT IT. about a small amount as a big amount? A.—Yes, I do.
Q.—Have you now told all you know about this flicit whisky business? A.—All I remember.
Q.—Have you now told all the men that you paid any money to for the purpose of bribery? A.—Yes, sk.,
Q.—I include in that any money that you gave for any purpose of fraud, whether the man was a District Attorney, a member of Congress, a Senator, or anything class? A.—I paid out some for politics.

ator, or anything else? A.—I paid out some for politics.

Q.—I mean the officers of the Government, for any purpose whatever? A.—Yes, air.

Q.—Now, then, were the Gaugers in this whole town appointed or removed as you dictated? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you go to Mr. Irvin to have the Gaugers or Storekeepers assigned to particular distilleries? A.—I supposed you asked about removals.

Q.—Imeant assignments? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you have control, through Irvin, of that? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you setain control of that same business through Wadsworth? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Were all the Gaugers alike? A.—All but one. Q.—Were all the Gaugers alike? A.—All but one.

Q.—Who was the exception? He was, I suppose, some poor, honest fellow? A.—He was a good man, and he is still in the service here,—Hinckley.

Q.—He was the only man that would not do what the distillers wanted? A.—Yos, sir.

Q.—He was the only man that would not dismiss any how. He used to live in Irvin's house. He kept him on that account.

Q.—Didn't you keep that honest Gauger so that if any house did not comedown you could send that honest Gauger over there? Home bright, now? A.—He was—somewhat in that way. That is true.

Q.—Did you keep him se a whip? A.—No, sir. He had to have somewhat in that way. That is true.

Q.—And if they didn't come down, didn't you threaten them with Hinckley? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Have you had your trial yet, Mr. Rehm? A.—No, sir.

Q.—No sentence has yet been passed upon you? A.—On sir. the had to hore somewhat in the indictment was for? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Do you know what the indictment was for? A.—On sir. the head of the didn't come down.

Q.—As I undersima, you pleaded guilty? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—And not yet been sentenced? A.—No, sir.
Q.—And not yet been sentenced? A.—No, sir.
Q.—How long ago did you plead guilty. A.—It was in last March.
Q.—When were you indicted? A.—In January.
Q.—Who was District Attorney when you were indicted? A.—Mr. Bangs.
Q.—How many were indicted at the same time you were? A.—I couldn't fell.
NO CONSULRATIONS.
Q.—At what time did you have a meeting with any of these distillers for the purpose of making up your minds whether you would plead guilty or not? A.—Never had any meetings to talk about my pleading guilty. They have had meetings, and I have been in, but never talked about it.
Q.—How many meetings did you attend? A.—Only one or two, and that was in Cel. Jucasen's office. I happened to come in and they were in there.
Col. Ingersoll—That is all. Col. Ingersoll—That is all.

Col. Ingersoll—That is all.

Q.—In what case were you summoned before the Grand Jury isst October? A.—No case in partieslar. They esked us about our books and 150 barrels.

Q.—Will you explain that? A.—There was 150 barrels in the Chicago Book Company's warshonse, and they were taken out by some one signing my know whether I signed that receipt or not.

Q.—Did you know anything about the late seizure? A.—I did not. District Attorney Ward conducted my examination before the Grand Jury. Mr. King saked as a few questions about my books, and I testified that I had been district after the Jury and I testified that I had been up in regard to my signature, and I think it went ever the next day to King's store and I gave it so I always wrote it.

RECHOOSE. sit. — It was ward examined you? A.—Yes, etc.

Q.—Did you know Olsson? A.—Yes, etc.

Q.—Was he there, too? A.—Yes, etc.

Q.—Did he sak you say questions? A.—Yes, etc.

Q.—Any other man? A.—Mr. Hoag.

Q.—Hoag saked you assistons? A.—Yes, etc.

Cheer were the most that saked me questions.

Others might have saked me questions.

Q.—Yes he still sales you were only there

Q.—Yes he sale sales you were only there

I den't think I said so in so many word. I gave
Junker to understand that Mann outh set to have
anything because he had been paid. I said that, in
so many words.
Q.—Did you tell him that Mann was in the ring?
A.—It was not necessary.
Q.—Did you tell him that? A.—He knew where
the money was going, because we talked about it

Often.

CLIOSING TO.

CLIOSING TO.

CLIOSING TO.

CLIOSING TO.

CLIOSING TO.

CLIOSING TO.

CLOSING PROCEEDINGS.

CLOSING PROCEEDINGS.

J. W. HOOD

was recalled, and lasid Munn never asked hin any questions about those three barrels at Goleon's & Eastman's. Munn had told him on any other occasion, when he was before Commissioner Hoyne on the charge of making a fair report, to "keep a stiff upper lip." On the cross-examination he admitted that he was the remark as a mere friendly one.

Live look the stand,—a stiff unper lip." On the cross-examination he admitted that he was the remark as a mere friendly one.

Live look the stand,—a stiff man, with full head beard, and bold forehead. He testified as follows: It is a legal question just where my legal residence is. I have lived in Wisconsin, but my family now live in Windsor, Can. I was a Revense Assupervisor them. I got instructions from the Agent, with headquarters at Milwankee. Mun Department and from Munn. I should think he came up about once a month between January and May. 1875. He was there January and the Collector and the District Allemer, be arrange a proposed compromise between the me and the Collector and the Binterior Allemer, he arrange a proposed compromise between the comment and the Rindskopfa.

At this stage an argument ensued upon the stands of the should be in Milwankee by Munn, in order to make some in substility of certain evidence, which would test to show that the witness had been sent to one a missibility of certain evidences, which would test to show that the witness had been sent to one a missibility of certain evidence, which would test to show that the witness had been sent to one a single being \$5.000. The package of make some in rebuttal, and the Binterior of the standard of the same and the first the proposed of the introduction of the testimory, and chained, was handed to Munn at the best at the myted to show that if the proposed of the said that the prosecution had made out a lowing of the introduction of the testimory and their defense

low?

Col. Ingersoll—We accept your challeng.

Mr. Ayer then briefly consulted wid a.

Boutell, and said he would conclude his same. Mr. Ayer concluded his amendative and the small first.

Col. Ingersoil—Take it up now or never don't say another word about it. We are ready to shall our case to the jury as it stands.

The Court—Mr. Ayer proceed.

Mr. Ayer concluded his argument, when the Court decided to consider the matter and deliver an opinion this morning.

Court then adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

IN GENERAL

MILWAUKEE.

MIWAUKEE, May 16.—In the conspirity can this morning, Leopold Wirth's re-examination was resumed. Witness understood Hone Elliott, who was referred to in yesterday's testimony, is a Chicago detective; Rindskopf and to Elliott and Pinkerton that whatever taken to Elliott and Pinkerton that whatever expenses there were in getting the witnesses would be paid; didn't know if he paid any monsy, at if they were to receive anything for their time; they were to make out a bill for whatever the trouble and expenses would be; supposed it was their duty as Chicago detection to do work for Milwaukee parties to the extent of obtaining evidence of the character of Chicago parties; wanted to find out the character and standing of Shipman and Cohen, is cause they had testified faisely as to witnessed Rindskopf. Rindskopf.

Mr. McKinney said he had received a telepin desiring Wirth in the Munn case in Chicago, and applied for permission for him to leave

tained here; he didn't know how soon or her long he might be wanted.

The Court said he would make no order until moon; perhaps counsel could decide before the

day and returned Saturday.

Mr. McKinney objected to the line of emaination.

The Court end very serious statements were made in court yeaterday, including a proposition to prove witnesses for the prosecution gality of perjary and attempting to smoorn witnesses and the proposition of the propositi

tions to return.

APLINAN.

Dr. Wright was examined as to the journey of Rindskopf and Wirth to Chicago, but was fashly excused on the ground of privilege, the men being his citents.

The prosecution then called to impeach the testimony of Cohen, Roeus, a resident of Chicago is two years, and before that of Detroit, Rhe; Knew Louis M. Cohen by sight, but not personally. Here a legal discussion as to the proper line of questions to impeach the witness, and like witness went off the stand pending the decision of the Court.

went off the stand pending the decision of the Court.

JOSEPH PREMIACH,
a wholesale jeweller of Chicago, was swore. Ohen was employed by his firm three months his all witness had against him was he did set his Cohen's ways and manners; his only reason for decharging him was that he brought enstoners who credit was not good.

John Pitzgerald, an ex-Ganger, was swore.

M'KINNET.

Before his examination McKinney outlined the object of calling him. The defense had daugh him (Mac), with sending Rindskopf to Chicago is suborn witnesses.

Marphy dealered the counsel to withdraw the statement because faise.

McKinney, instead of withdrawing, proceeded building up a history of the attacks made on his, and the distortions of fact since last summer.

Then followed a general discussion on the last of evidence, smid which the Court adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CALIFORNIA.

Special Disports to The frience.

Washington, D. C., May 16.—Information free
California is to the effect that the agents of its
Government are pushing a most active was against
the distillers in San Francisco. The serious of its
distilleries a few days since has added to the efcitement there, and strenuous efforts are mainly
by local officers and distillers and such influences
as they are able to command to stop the investigation, and drive off the officers who are consisting
it. A short time since, one of the most streng
these officers was approached and unre\$30,000 in gold if the investigation ist
the winkey france could be stopped. The
is very considerable commotion has
a very considerable commotion has
a very considerable commotion has
a very considerable commotion and
its very considerable commotion has
a rescheduly the service only different those unsarthed in Chicago.

The methods of franch thas far discovered only different those unsarthed in Chicago.

Local care

Bill Filed Against the Of

THE COURTS

the Globe. Charges of Fraud in the ment of the Compar

The Bockford & Rock Isla Before Judge Drummer

Judge Farwell Decides that the ger Contract Is Worthle

THE GLOBE. CHARGES AGAINST ITS OFFICE A long and circumstantial bill, ma A long and circumstantial bill, ma perious allegations against the office Globe Insurance Company, was filed by Frank H. Follansbee, Receiver of cantile Insurance Company, against Harding, George K. Clarke, Sidney 1 W. A. Burns, John L. Skelton, the surance Company, its Receiver, R. I and the Firemen's Insurance Compa cago. The complainant sets out that cantile Insurance Company was orga possessed of abundant assets above its in August, 1874, George E. Clarke we of the Globe and Sidney P. Walker Se of the Globe and Sidney P. Walker So they owned a majority of the stock. Inharmassed, and George P. Harding be and largely interested in the Company stepped down and out, and the latter it as President, for the purpose, as is, improving the Company's credit and re In January, 1875, the Globe Insuran published a statement of its condition mg of the year, showing—

Balance of assets.

This shows a difference of about \$70 issets, though both reports were made inne, for which complainant can when Harding took the Presidency, itates, he gave out that he had a pierest in the Company; that it was an stock of great value. The result was increase the Company's credit.

In November, 1870, the managers of the Company, having heard these stabelieving them to be true, thought were about to retire from business, the do better than reinsure in the Globe, ingly did so, paying \$2,300 cash, and pay \$6,000 more within six months to claims reinsured. The deferred paying sured by two notes for the aggregate a 500, secured by trust-deed on The Globe Insurance Company, though it has received the notes, has never issued and policy to the Mercantile Company for The Globe continued doing business time ago, and the lat of February last a statement which purported to show Jan. 1, 1878, showing

Balance of assets.

And the difference of about \$45,000 and the unofficial statement is another wonder to complainant. He then goe that three months after these reports the Globs Insurance Company became insolvent, and the same day that its announced a new company—the Fistarted on its ashes, and claims to his some of its outstanding risks, not in of the Mercantile Insurance Company. Since January last the Globe has no

claims to hold them by purchase, but charges that if he does own them he with the funds of the Mercantile Inspany.

Complainant further charges that ho of the Globe Insurance Company made or February are false, and were into the greater part of the bonds and metalting claims that he resigned the degree of the state of the bonds and nests were in fact hypothecated to Harding claims that he resigned the August, 1875, but that if he did eegive any notice of such event, and he ricus trades and exchanges manages and exchanges manages and exchanges manages and exchanges manages and the company's most valual in fraud of the Osmpany's most valual in fraud of the other creditors as mount of the Company's most valual in fraud of the other creditors as a mount of the Company's most valual in fraud of the other creditors as holders. Mr. Follansbee also the Fireman's Insurance cost the Fireman's Insurance of the Fireman's Insurance of the Fireman's Insurance of the Fireman's Insurance to the former company. In support of the succeeding to the business of the Glarke, and Walker to gobble up the Clarke, and walker to gobble up the Clarke, and walker to gobble up the following the company, John L. Skellom, was Walking Insurance of the Firemen's Insurance or the firemen's was the Glob besides his stock, and Walker is all debted to it.

The complainant them inserts a characteristic or the old account may be had the above and allegations, he insist that Harding Clarke have, by their fraudient in the mortages of the Mercantile

THE ROCKFORD

OSTERBERG'S ACCOUNT The motion to approve the Mass the accounts of Heymann Oster chaser of the Rockford, Rock Isla Raffroad, and the exceptions to to up yesterday morning before Jud Mr. Hawley, on behalf of one of jecting, asked for delay well. jecting, asked for delay until th said that all the questions would gether, and that he could not set tions to the Master's report with tions to the Master's report with the question of giving Osterb however, wished to present two by a member of the Committee, the Committee did not expect that apply for a deed yet. Those lets the committee did not expect that apply for a deed yet. Those lets them.

The application was strongly from the first them.

The application was strongly from the first them.

The application was strongly from the first them are the first them are the first them are the first them are the first them for the first owing to his want of skill and know magement.

Aff. Trumball, on the other has there were only two exceptions may at the time of the examination claims as had only the wouchers support them, the other to such youthers at all. Of the last none, of the former only one—than \$10,500 item. As to this matter and other than the said Ostenberg had made a setting them. As the said ostenberg had made a setting them, by saying that he was afraid bank and drew it out to send to (count of interest, which was the demied that the road had ran behir it had, that Osterberg was had always had a magnetized.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

OR SALE-BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 14, 146 MADI

nd-st. 100 feet, Wabaah-ay., corner Thirty-second-st. 53 feet, corner Indiana-ay. and Thirty-fifth-st.

# Q.—Did you ever send shotice to George Barroughs that Munn was about to go to his distillery? A.—I have no doubt of it. Q.—But when was it? Did you do it in 1873? A. —I couldn't tell you. Q.—In 1874? A.—I have no doubt of it. CLOSING PROCEEDINGS.

was recalled, and said Munn never asked him

was recalled, and said Munn never asked him any questions about those three barrels at Golsen's & Eastman's. Munn had told him on an other occasion, when he was before Commissioner Hoyne on the charge of making a false report, to "keep a stiff upper lip." On the cross-examination he admitted that he took the remark as a mere friendly one.

next took the stand,—a tail man, with full black beard, and bold forchead. He testified as follows:
It is a legal question just where my legal residence, is. I have lived in Wisconsin, but my family now live in Windsor, Can. I was a Revenue was Supervisor then. I got instructions from the Department and from Munn. I should think he came up about once a month between January and May, 1875. He was there Monday to and May, 1875, and went home on the 27th. I wisited some distilleries with him—the Kinnikin-tien that he would be in Milwaukee Monday to see me and the Collector and the District Altomy, to arrange a proposed compromise between the forernment and the Rindskopfs.

At this stage an argument ensued upon the admissibility of certain evidence, which would tend to show that the witness had been sent to on a mission to Milwaukee by Munn, in order to make some money out of the distillers there, the amount alleged being Sk.000. The package.

Mr. Boutell made a lengthy argument for the allowing of the introduction of the distriction the stage and a lengthy argument for the allowing of the introduction of the distriction of the civil and the stage and a lengthy argument for the allowing of the laterduction of the civil and the stage and a lengthy argument for the allowing of the laterduction of the distillers with a service of the civil and the service of the civil a

which was objected to as evidence by Coi. Ingersoll.

Mr. Boutell made a lengthy argument for the allowing of the introduction of the testimony, and
quoted from several authorities to sustain him.

Coi. Ingersoll answered Mr. Boutell, and attempted to show that, if the prosecution admitted
this evidence, the defense had a right to produce
some in rebuttal, and be given time to make out
their defense.

Mr. Ayer answered briefly. During his argument
he said that the prosecution had made out an
overwhelming case up to this time, and could do
wishout Conkila, if necessary.

Col. Ingersoil arcse and said that he was willing
to submit the case to the jury without saying another word.

ther word.
Mr. Ayer-You will allow it to stand as it he w?

Col. Ingersoll—We accept your challenge.

Mr. Ayer then briefly consulted with arrangement, and said he would conclude his remarks.

first.

Col. Ingersoll—Take it up now or never—don't say another word about it. We are ready to sabmit our case to the jury as it stands.

The Court—Mr. Ayer proceed.

Mr. Ayer concluded his argument, when the Court decided to consider the matter and deliver an opinion this morning.

Court then adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

It is allogether likely that the prosecution will to-day endeavor to show that there was a connection between the conspiracies in Chicago and Milwaukes to defrand the Government of the tax on distilled spirits. Leopoid Wirth one of the great indicated in the "Cream City," who has done some effective missionary work in that village, arrived in town last evening, and was guite conspicuous around the Facifia. What his business was here he declined to state to The Tribush reporter, who essayed to interview him. However it is altogethed they interview him. However it is altogethed they that he will conclusively prove the Darwinian theory by showing himself to be the missing list. The two conspiracies having been thus show to have been connected, no objection can lie against the admission of Conklin's testimony, as Munn is charged with having conspired with Jacob Rehm et al., and divers other persons to the Grand Jury aforesaid unknown."

## IN GENERAL MILWAUKEE.

THE JONAS CASE.

MIWAUKEE, May 16.—In the conspiracy case MIWAUKEE, May 16.—In the conspiracy case this morning, Leopold Wirth's re-examination was resumed. Witness understood Horace Elliott, who was referred to in yesterday's testimony, is a Chicago detective; Rindskopf said to Elliott and Pinkerton that whatever expenses there were in getting the witnesses would be paid; didn't know if he paid any money, or if they were to receive anything for their time; they were to make out a bill for whatever their trouble and expenses would be; supposed it was their duty as Chicago detectives to do work for Milwaukee parties to the extens of obtaining evidence of the character of Chicago parties; wanted to find out the character and standing of Shipman and Cohen, because they had testified falsely as to witness and Rindskopf.

Mr. McKinner said he had received a telegree.

Mr. McKinney said he had received a telegram lesiring Wirth in the Munn case in Chicago, and applied for permission for him to leave tained here; he didn't know how soon or how long he might be wanted:

The Court said he would make no order until noon; perhaps counsel could decide before the lock train.

LOUIS RINDSKOPP

WAS SWOTH. He was a Jew; Saturday is the
Jewish Sabbath, on which they do no labor;
asked to be excused attendance in court on account
of its being the Sabbath: left here for Chicago Friday and returned Saturday.

Mr. McKinney objected to the line of assertion

day and returned Saturday.

Mr. McKinney objected to the line of examination.

The Court said very serious statements were made in court vesterday, including a proposition to prove witnesses for the prosecution gullty of perjary and steempting to suborn witnesses, and contra charges, and the Court was interested in finding out all about it. The question would therefore be allowed.

Witness then described

THE JOURNEY TO CHICAGO, and the places he called at to discover the character of Louis Coham: told the persons so called on; Cohen told the persons so called on; Cohen formerly lived in Detroit and traveled for a fewelry bonne.

Here there was a grateful diversion from the monotony into which the examination was falling. Mr. Murphey wanted to "fax" witness on some testimony he had given the other day as to his interview with Goldberg at the Pivoli to the effect that he had seen a man sitting at table mear them, and witness saked Goldberg who that man was, and witness saked Goldberg who that man was, and witness could not be got by coaxing, threstening, or straight questions, to give anything but a crooked answer, till the Court interfered, and compelled witness to be direct in his replies, when HE ACKNOWLEDGED HE DID OBSERVE A MAN said could not deay his previous testimony on the question of whether he could recognize the man if ow produced. Witness would not answer straight, and after coursel and both eides and the Court had ven him the benefit of their aid, he admitted that ecouldn't wear the man was not Louis M. Cohen. his ended the examination of Louis.

THE GREAT URENNOWN HIMBELT.

Louis M. Cohen was reculled to the stand by Mr. turphey what at this point the Court saked Mr. turphey what at this point the Court saked Mr. turphey what at this point the Court saked Mr. turphey what at this point the Court saked Mr. turphey and this Court desired to accommodate econdating teopold Wirth to leave, with instructions to return.

AFLEMAN.

AFLEMAN.

AFLEMAN by The Court of the fourney of the court of the court of

clients. The prosecution then called to impeach the tes-many of Cohen, Receus, a resident of Chicago for o years, and before that of Detroit, Mich.; iew Louis M. Cohen by sight, but not personally, er a legal discussion as to the proper line of estions to impeach the witness, and the witness and the stand pending the decision of the lart.

rt.

JOSEPH FREELACH,

cholesale jeweller of Chicago, was sworn. Cowas employed by his frm three months in 1873;

witness had against him was he did not like
sen's ways and manners; his only reason for diagring him was that he brought customers whose
lit was not good.

M'XINNET.

cfore his examination McKinney outlined the
set of calling him. The defense had charged
(Mac) with sending Rindskopt to Chicago to

m witnesses.

orn witnesses, surphy desired the counsel to withdraw that sment because faise.

Kinney, instead of withdrawing, proceeded ining up a history of the attacks made on him, the distortions of fact since last summer. een followed a general discussion on the laws ridence, smid which the Court adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CALIFORNIA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

SHINOTON, D. C., May 16.—Information from ormalia is to the effect that the agents of the rument are pushing a most active war against stillers in San Francisco. The sefeure of five leries a few days since has added to the areat there, and strenuous efforts are making all officers and distillers and such influences and officers and distillers and such influences and dirty of the officers who are conducting about time since, one of the most active officers was approached and offered officers was approached and offered thisky francs could be stopped. There by considerable commotion here among rue politicians, and many charges are being red against the agents of the Gwenniges.

sill Filed Against the Officers of the Globe.

THE COURTS.

Charges of Fraud in the Management of the Company.

The Rockford & Rock Island Road Before Judge Drummond.

Judge Farwell Decides that the Scavenger Contract Is Worthless.

THE GLOBE.

THE GLOBE.

CHARGES AGAINST ITS OFFICIERS.

A long and circumstantial bill, making very perious allegations against the officers of the globe Insurance Company, was filed yesterday by Frank H. Follansbee, Receiver of the Mercantile Insurance Company, against George F. Harding, George K. Clarke, Sidney P. Walker, W. A. Burns, John L. Skelton, the Globe Insurance Company, its Receiver, R. E. Jenkins, and the Firemen's Insurance Company of Chicago. The complainant sets out that the Mercantile Insurance Company was organized Feb. 15, 1833, and carried an active business until the fall of 1873, when the managers of the Company determined to close business and reinmer their risks. On the 5th of the present month complainant was appointed Receiver, with the 

This shows a difference of about \$70,000 in the issets, though both reports were made at the same time, for which complainant cannot account. Shen Harding took the Presidency, Foliansbee states, he gave out that he had a permanent interest in the Company; that it was sound, and its stock of great value. The result was to largely increase the Company's credit.

In November, 1875, the managers of the Mercantile Company, having heard these statements, and believing them to be true, thought that as they were about to retire from business, they could not do better than reinsure in the Globe. They accordingly dide, paying \$2,300 cash, and agreeing to pay \$4,000 more within six months to have all their claims reinsured. The deferred payment was accured by two notes for the aggregate sum of \$23,500, secured by turnst-deed on real estate. The Globe Insurance Company, however, although it has received the money and notes, has never issued any insurance policy to the Mercantile Company for some reason. The Globe continued doing business until a short time ago, and the 1st of February last it published a statement which purported to show its condition Jan. 1, 1876, showing

complainant further charges that both the reports of the Globe Insurance Company made last January of February are false, and were intended to miscled; that all the debts were not shown, and that the greater part of the honds and pages called as or February are false, and were intended to mislead; that all the debts were not shown, and that
the greater part of the bonds and notes called aslets were in fact hypothecated to secure loans.
Harding claims that he resigned the Presidency in
Anguet, 1875, but that if he did so he refused to
give any notice of such event, and has since by various trades and exchangee managed to dispose of
nearly all his stock, and received instead, and in
payment of certain pretended claims, a large
amount of the Company's most valuable securities,
in fraud of the other creditors and the stockholders. Mr. Follansbee also claims that
the Fireman's Insurance Company was
started solely for the purpose of
succeeding to the business of the clobe, and taking its assets without its risks; that it is a fraud, a
delusion, and a snare, devised to enable Harding.
Clarks, and Walker to gobble up the property of
the former company. In support of these allegations complainant shows that W. A. Burns, the
Treasurer of the Firemen's, was Harding's confidential clerk; and that the Secretary of the same
company, John L. Skelton, was Walker's confidential clerk. The Firemen's Insurance Company was
organized on the charter of the old Union Insurance Company, with only a change of name.
Clarke, it is charged, owes the Globe over \$80,000
besides his stock, and Walker is also largely indebted to it.

The complainant then inserts a cheerful list of
thirty-six most comprehensive interrogatories
which he desires the defendants to answer under
outh, and in view of the above and divers other
allegations, he insists that Harding. Walker, and
Clarke have, by their fraudulent acts, rendered
themselves personally liable, and asks that a strict
account may be had, that the Globe Insurance
Company shall be made to return the notes and
mortgages of the Mercantile Insurance Company
which it holds, and pay the \$2,300 cash, and that
the defendants shall be enjoined from hypothecating of disposing of such securities.

THE ROCKFORD ROAD.

## THE ROCKFORD ROAD.

OSTERBERG'S ACCOUNTS. The motion to approve the Master's report on the accounts of Heymann Osterberg, the purchaser of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, and the exceptions to the same, came up yesterday morning before Judge Drummond. Mr. Hawley, on behalf of one of the parties objecting asked for dalay until this morning. He ecting, asked for delay until this morning. He said that all the questions would come up to-gether, and that he could not argue the objec-tions to the Master's report without going into the question of giving Osterberg a deed. He, however, wished to present two letters written by a member of the Committee, to the effect that the Committee did not expect that Osterberg would apply for a deed yet. Those letters were in the

sply for a deed yet. Those letters were in the possession of a Mr. Hausmaster, who was in Peru, Ind. Counsel therefore desired time until he could get them.

The application was strongly opposed by Mr. Trumbull, and the Judge finally decided that the parties should proceed to the argument on the exceptions to the Master's report, and the report was read. Mr. Hawley then opened the argument, recapitulating the points of the testimony as published in This Trinuns last Friday and Saturday, and dwelling with special force on the items concarring the \$2,000 spent in getting up an excursion to puff the road, and the matter of the \$10,300 which was sent to Osterberg's brother-in-law, a shirt-maker in New York. Mr. Hawley also claimed that it had been shown that Osterberg had gotten \$33,000 behindhand since taking possession of the road; that the taxes for 1875, amounting to \$24,000, were still unpaid, naking a deficiency of \$67,000 in five months; and has the rodeiency of \$67,000 in five months; and has the rodeiency of \$67,000 in five months; and has the rodeiency of \$67,000 in five months; and magement.

Mr. Trumbull, on the other hand, argued that

for 1875, amounting to \$24,000, were still unpaid, hat the teases naking a deficiency of \$37,000 in five months; and owing to his want of skill and knowledge in manmander of his want of skill and knowledge in manmander. At Trumbull, on the other hand, argued that the swere only two exceptions made to the report at the time of the examination,—one to such claims as had only the vouchers of Osterberg to support them, the other to such claims as had no rouchers at all. Of the latter there were none, of the former only one—that in regard to the \$10,300 item. As to this matter, Mr. Trumbull sliop, by saying that he was affactory explansion, bank and drew it out to send to Germany, on account of interest, which was then due. He also denied that the road had run behindhand, or that if it had, that Osterberg was responsible. He who had control of the road, and it made no difference whether he himself was acquainted with the business or not.

The Judge then overruled the exceptions stating Bishop Janes, while speaking of his prodesserve.

that if might be a question how far it might be proper for the Court to approve of the report in all its details, because the agent would be responsible to his principals for his action. The only thing to do was to find our whether there was anything in the report or in Orterberg's accounts to interfere with the progress of the completion of the purchase to him. The fact that the road had run behindhand had nothing to do with the matter if it had not been caused by frame on the part of Orterberg. There did not appear to be anything to show that there had been a misappropriation of the funds by him. There was, however, something irregular on his part in taking the \$10,300 and sending it to New York. But his explanation under the circumstances perhaps ought not to be regarded as unsatisfactory. But admitting the irregularity the money in the end had gone to the benefit of the bondholders and of the Frankfort Committee. But Osterburg occupied a peculiar position, and he might have thought that he could exercise unusual discretion in the agency or trusteeship with which he was clothed.

Technically speaking, the appropriation also of a sum of money for an excursion over the road was without due authority, and he might have been called to account for it. But it was a mistake of judgment, and not an appropriation of money to himself. The taxes of 1875 were undoubtedly due and unpaid, but they were a regular expenditure for which Osterberg was not responsible, but which was charged on the property.

It was not necessary that the Court should formally approve of all the items of his accounts, and there was therefore nothing to interfere with its action in completing the purchase. The only remaining question of the deed. But it was a question whethey the parties objecting could have any relief in that summary way. Even conceding that Osterberg had not acted as a faithful agent, it was doubtful whether a Court could in such a summary way on motion displace him or appoint some one else to acc with him. He had a right to b

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Judge Farwell delivered a decision yesterday morning in the scavenger case of Tuley vs. The Board of Health. The Court said that the evidence had shown that Downey, in former years, had done the same work for one-half of the sum at which the contract had been let to Dunne & Scanlan. That large excess indicated fraud; whether Dunne & Scanlan or the Board of Health participated did not appear, and, as far as the public interest was concerned, it was not necessary to take that into consideration. The action of the Board was throwing away the public money. There was no justification for letting the contract to the highest bidder. The appropriation allowed \$17,000 for that work for nine months. The Board had awarded it to a firm for a year at \$37,000, or \$24,000 for the period from May to Jan. 1, 1877. They had undertaken to expend money largely in excess of the appropriation, which was an indictable offense.

The Board of Health said that they had inserted a modifying clause, stating that they would reserve the right to break off the contract any time that the appropriation was exhausted. The Court did not see how this would affect the case, for the contract of the contract had done the same work for one-half of

the right to break off the contract any time that the appropriation was exhausted. The Court did not see how this would affect the case, for the contractors might continue to work under the contract, if once awarded, even after the appropriation was exhausted. The time to stop the work was now, if at all. Furthermore, the Board might not want to terminate the contract. It was right, therefore, that citizens should interfere to make sure that more money than the appropriation should not be expended.

The Court therefore granted an injunction, restraining the awarding of the contract to any party in excess of the appropriation, and directing the Board of Health to readvertise for bids.

THE CHICAGO A HALINOIS RIVER RAHIROAD COMBORTH CHICAGO A HALINOIS RIVER RAHIROAD COMBORTH FLANC.

Register Grant field a report yesterday as to whether the requisite number of creditors had joined in the petition against the Chicago & Illinois River Raliroad Company. He finds that the secured debts, including the first mortgage bonds, amount to \$1, 154, 000, and the unsecured debts to \$49, 244.90. Six unsecured creditors out of thirtoen, the whole number, representing \$31, 379.90, have joined in the petition, and they being more than one-fourth of the whole number, and representing more than one-third of the secured debts, the Register finds that the petition was properly filed. Leave was given to file objections to the restrict of the morning.

Caroline Seeburg filed a bill against her husband, william Seeburg, because he had deserted her ten years ago.

George Veiter also wants a divorce from his wife Sophia for a like reason.

ITEMS.

Attorney-General Edsall is in the city, and will make an application to-day before Judge Blodgett or Judge Drummond to dissolve the injunction in bankruptcy yesterday. His debts all unsecured amount \$15, 291.51. The assets consist of open accounts to the amount of \$3, 300. The petition in bankruptcy resterday. His debts all unsecured his own petition to be declared bankrupt. His secured distinctio

ware.
A composition meeting will be held June 5, before the Register, in the case of Cyrus F. Prast.
In the case of Lewis Moss and David Samson, a dividend of 5 per cent was declared yesterday.
R. E. Jenkins was appointed Assignee of Charles T. Boal.

T. Boal.

CIRCUIT COURT.

William Taylor commenced a suit in trespass against Edgard Loomis, claiming \$10,000 damages.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIBY.

John Stephens, for the use of E. R. Hubbard, began a suit in debt against Wheeler D. Surrevant, E. R. Gord, and B. F. Marphy, claiming \$2,800 damages. amages. John Klein began a suit for \$5,000 against John Brown.

B. Brown.

COUNTY COURT.

In the estate of Erick M. Brickson a grant of administration was made to Louis Erickson under bonds for \$24,000.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Charles Grandirez was tried for larceny, found guilty, and given one year in the House of Correction.

JUDGE GARY 445 to 468, 470 to 474, 476, 477, 478, 481 to 488, inclusive.

JUDGE GARY 445 to 468, 470 to 474, 476, 477, 478, 481 to 488, inclusive.

JUDGE JAMESON NO. 57, 480, City vs. Nash.

JUDGE BOOTH—318 to 340, inclusive, except 338.

JUDGE MCALLISTEN—Set case 3, 059, and Nos.
528 to 550, inclusive, except 530 and 648.

JUDGE FARWELL—No call.

JUDGE FARWELL—No call.

JUDGE JUDGE FARWELL—NO CALL.

JUDOE FARWELL—NO CAIL.

JUDOMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CORFASSIONS—G. E. Hessell vs. The Globe Insurance Company, \$561.—Haiman Lowy vs. May Folschek, \$1,229.20.

JUDOE GART—B. L. Sawyer vs. Angus Mechow, \$334, 19.—William Fracier vs. Emmett Schall and Frank H. Truesdell, \$780.24.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Sarah Cahill vs. Henry T. Murray and Orrin E. Moore, \$2,057.

JUDGE ROGENS—Patrick Flood vs. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company; verdict, \$3,000, and motion for new trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—Joseph Schlernitzaner vs. Conrad Schnell; verdict, \$113.50.—M. H. Dement et al. vs. Same; verdict, \$112.87.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—P. W. Gates vs. Theodore F. Swan, F. Berner, and George C. Sanders, \$453, 33.—In re estate of C. Carney, judgment for residuary legateses, Charine O'Brien, Johanna Kilcrane, and Bridget Bowen, for \$805.04, to be paid in due course of administration.—F. A. Bragg et al. vs. Edwin G. Cornean, \$50.—Peter Neff vs. John W. Ellis, \$242.—J. M. Reynolds vs. Red. Line Transit Company, \$150.

BALTIMORS, May 16.—In the Methodist Con-ference to-day, a resolution that women be eligible to the office of leader, steward, exhorter, and local

erts, could not suppress tears.

After adopting a resolution to proceed to the election of the editors of the Quarierly Evniew, Sunday-school books, Sunday papers and tracts, and German papers to-morrow, and as soon thereafter as possible the election of book agents at New York, Cincinnati, and elsewhere, and other editors, the Conference adjourned.

THE PRESIDENT'S FARM. United States Race-Course Survey-Shoe

A United States Race-Course Survey—Shoeing Gen. Grant's Horses.

Special Espacia to The Pribuna.

Sv. Louis, Mo., May 16.—A Baltimore paper
having published a statement that President Grant
had the stock on his Missouri farm shod at Government expense, and that he had Capt. Robinson, of
the regular army, detailed to lay out a race-course
on his estate, Nat Carlin, late superintendent of
the farm in question, was interviewed to day on
the subject, and says there is but little trath in the
account published. He says that he, himself, without President Grant's knowledge or suggestion,
went to Gen: Grieroon, cavalry recraitingofficer here, and asked that Capt. Robinson
be sent down to the farm, not is lay
out a track, but to widen a short turn in a track already made. Grieroon said he could not detail an
officer for that purpose, but that Robinson could go
voluntarily if he chose. The next day Grierson,
Robinson, and John Kernan, Chief Veterinary
Surgeon and Farrier of the Army, came to the
farm, and the track was widened and the chain was
run round to get the new distance. No detail of
private soldiers was made, nor were any soldiers
present with Robinson. In regard to the horseshoeing business, Carlin says Kernan did
come te the farm cocarionally and
shoe horses, but he did not use Government shoes.
On one occasion, President Grant wrote to him to
see Kernan, and get him to shee his favorite salalions, Peacemaker and Young Hambletonian,
Grant etating that Kernan was an excellent shoer.
He offered to pay Karnan, but Kernan refused
compensation. He wrote Grant that Kernan would
not accept pay, and Grant wrote to him to extend
any favor he could be Kernan. He kept two horses
for Kernan obe winter on the farm without pay.
Carlin says that, on one or two occasions,
he took horses belonging to Gen. Grant
down to the barracks for Kernan to shoe, but
Kernan never used Government shoes. Carlin
says that he had written instructions from C. W.
Ford, President Grant's St. Louis business agent,
to give the shoei

CANADIAN ITEMS.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Ottawa, May 16.—A mass-meeting of stonemasons was held to-day, at which the rate of
wages was fixed at \$2.75 per diem. In view of
the constantly-recurring strikes of stone-masons
employed on departmental buildings, an extension of time was granted to contractors for the
fulfillment of contracts.

Mr. R. Scatcherd, of Strathroy, a brother of
the deceased member, has been named as a Reform candidate in the coming election of a member to the Commons for North Middlesex. The
voting takes place about June 7.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. A UCTION SALE OF LIVEBY STABLE AND THE ALIVery stock formerly contained in the stable 210 files ishand-av. at Wren & Co. 1, 192 and 184 Wash-like the stock can be seen until day of the stable that the stock can be seen until day of the stable that the stock can be seen until day of the stock consists of 12 horses, 1 clares to a m. The stock consists of 12 horses, 1 clares was agon, 1 two-seated porn wagon, 2 or and 3 open buggies, 1 express wagon, 1 two-seated per and 3 open buggies, 1 express wagon, 1 two-seated per and 3 open sets of carriage harness, 2 sets of light particle, office furniture, etc., also an imported Irish jaunting car, with harness to match, also the stable beliding on libe to the stable of the stable

A UCTION SALES OF HORSES, BUGGIES, CARriages, harness, etc., Mondays, Wednesdays, and
Fridays, commencing at 40 a.m.; stock on hand at private sale. WREN & CO., 192 and 194 Washington st.

A T 218 WABASH AV. A FINE STOCK OF CARat low prices. G. L. BRADLEY. TOS SALE-TWO GOOD BUSINESS, ROAD, OR Tramily horses, either of them weigh 1, 60 pounds; color, dapple gray and dark brown; B years of as; warranted sound and kind, and afraid of nothing; a reasonable trial given of either of them; parted for no fault, only the owner has no further use for them; will be could be ascribed. Inquire of Mr. SMITH, drug-

LOS SALE—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF LIGHT CATTINGS, phaetons, and buggies at great baryains, to close out stock. So and 19 East Washington st., near Wabashaw, H. B. Hill. POR SALE—A FINE. TWO-SEATED, HALF-TOP park pheeton; also, several new and second-hand buggies and harness. 418 Randolph-st.

POR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—FOUR HRAVY work horses and four medium-sized horses, at 346 Blue Island-av. MUST BE SOLD—A GOOD, SAFE HORSE, AN astra Lraveler: also new heather-top buggy and new harness. Call at 1225 Websah-av.

ON THURSDAY, MAY 18, AT 11 O'CLOCK, WE chall sell, regardless of cost, to close out and pay advances, fine carriages, open and top buggies, phactonia, democrat wagons, side-bar road wagons, harnesses, etc. 6. F. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Walsah av.

Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW HORSES TO PASTURE: GOOD
water and shade. Apply to G. D. BARRETT
by mail, care of Tappan, McKillop & Co., 70 State-st. WANTED-GOOD PAIR OF BOADSTEE HORSES for good clear real estate. Call at 114 and 116. WANTED-A GENTLE HORSE, SUITABLE FOR a lady to drive. Inquire of C. JEVNE, 1 North WANTED-A HORSE BUGGY, AND HARNESS
horse must be a good stepper. Inquire at 172 South WANTED-GOOD SECOND-HAND OPEN BUGGY will pay cash; must be cheap. Address, for two \$50 WILL BUY A GOOD BIG WORK-HORSE IF called for to-day at 729 West Madison-st.

\$285 BUYS HORSE, HARNESS, HIGH-SEATED Express, license, badro, and tarpendin, if taken to-day. Inquire at 30 Ogden-av. G. V. FRENCH. PINANCIAL.

A DVANCES MADE ON WATCHES, JEWELBT, diamonds, revolvers, opers-glasses, books form for the following of the following states of the following states of the following states and valuables of every description. Unredeemed picking side sale; pledgres for sale.

A DYANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Abonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office. 120 kandolph-st., near Clark, Rooms's and d. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN-IN SUMS OF \$500, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$2,000, etc., on Chicago real estate. I want none but the best securities, and will make interest and expenses correspondingly low.

BAMURI BEHR,

Myrtagage Loans.

114 Dearborn-st.

MORSE, KIMBALL & CO.,
BANKERS, 18 NEW-ST., NEW YORK,
Members New York Stock and Gold Exchange. Transact general banking and brokerage business.
MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN CHICAgo or on farms in lilinois near Chicago, in sums of
\$2,000. GEO. W. NEWCOMB, 771 West Madison-st. MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON GOOD feel estate security. Money on hand J. HENRY EOFF, 14 Reaper Block, 85 Clark-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW, 8500 FOR ONE YEAR at 16 per cent, on improved Indians-sv. property, where the equity is at least \$5,000. Address K 28, Tribune office. Note office.

PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN ON UNIMPROVed property to good parties. JOHN C. LONG, 72
Washington-st.

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Miscellaneous.

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E ACRISION: RECRISION: EXCRISION: AN Invitation is cordially given to all interested to call at IRVID'S, No. RE and 110 South Haisted-st., and a stry thermselves that the Excelsion Keresens Cook Store is the very bear manufactured. E LEGANT CHAMBER SUITS OF VARIOUS STYLES and qualifies, at pices ranging from \$35 to \$110. PINE QUALITY SILE PARLOR-SUITS, JUST RE-Ceived at one-half their value. Latest styles and cost quality. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st. best quality. R. T. MARTIN, 155 State-at.

IF YOU HAVE HOUSEHOLD GOODS TO SKILL, send them to BUTTERS & OO., 18 and 125 Wabash'av., the oldest and most reliable auction house in Chicago. Their McGULAR SATURDAY SALE, established twenty years ago, is now one of the institutions of Chicago.

NO MORE BUGS.—IRON BERDSTRADS ARE A sure remedy for bugs; 100, 000 in use; demand daily increasing. Glicago iron Bedistend Company, 49 Wells-st. All orders by mail attended to. SPECIAL BARGAINS IN PARLOR SUITS.

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PRICES BELOW COST OF MASUFACTURE.

We buy and sell only for cash, and can offer bargains
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Sait walnut and terry parlor furniture, 7 pcs. \$ 35

Sait walnut and terry parlor furniture, 7 pcs. \$ 35

Sait walnut and terry parlor furniture, 7 pcs. \$ 35

Parlor sell walnut and hair-cloth, 7 pcs. \$ 35

Parlor sell walnut and hair-cloth, 7 pcs. \$ 60

Verg fine green silk suit evineme plans pursies. 76

Verg fine green silk suit evineme plans pursies. 76

Elegant parlor sait, 7 pcs, terry and plans, 100

Elegant parlor sait, 7 pcs, terry and plans, 100

BATMA A BUTTERS & CO.

R. Y. MARTIN, 100 COMMON TO A SUPPLIER & CO. AND 120 WADASH-AY.

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EVERY SATURDAY MORNING. MISCELLANEOUS.

A LL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING. Acarpets, furniture, and miscellaneous goods of any lind by secoling letter to JOHAS II. LINE, ON SING-PA.

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for forther information, apply to Dr. J. LANGEMAK,
BOFZE! Mones, Will County, Hi.

WANTED-FERM MBULATOR FOR AN INVALID
LANGE, SHILLING OF the house, new or sacond-hand.
H. K. ELKINS, 41 Lenses, the property of the property of the color of the property of the Centennial, by a very respectable lay to going to the Centennial, by a very respectable lay to going to the Centennial, by a very respectable lay to going to the Centennial, by a very respectable lay to going to the Centennial, by a very respectable lay to going to the Centennial, by a very respectable lay to going to the Centennial, by a very respectable lay the property of reference as the color of th

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE Book keepers, Clerks, etc.
CITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT MAN,
caperiseced in insurance business, or any kind of
address C is, Tribuse office. OTTUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN to years of age in the grocery business, wholesale or retail; has had four years experience. Address or call at 55 Bios Lisand-av.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS GAR-briage striper and finisher; steady job in some equa-try shop. Address CARRIAGE FAINTER, 1008 Was

Madison-s.

Coachmen, Tenmsters, cic.

Ciruation Wanted By A Toung Healthy, and strong man in hume; honework preferred; can drive team. Call et of Milwanker-zv.

Ciruation Wanted By A Young Man (Colored) in private family, address 17. Iribuna order) and private family, address 17. Iribuna Orden By 18. In the private family, address 17. Iribuna Apply at 1073 State-st.

Ciruation Wanted By A Colored Man As coachman; understands horses and general work.

Ciruation Wanted By A Young Man As coachman, one that understands how to drive and take care of horses willings work; wages no object. Address 14. Iribuna office.

Ciruation Wanted By A Good Man As Coschman and Company of the control of the

SPTUATIONS WANTED PEMALE.

Demosice.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE of the to go general housework or kitches work. Address 500 South Morgan st.

CITUATION WANTED-TO TAKE CARE OF A child and do second work or to do general housework in a small family; good references. Apply of 1892 Frairie-av., basement door.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A GERMAN GIRL IT a small German family. Inquire as 14 Third-av.

CITUATION WANTED-TO DO SECOND WORK OF general housework in a private family. The very best reference given. Call as 300 South Fark-av. best reference given. Call at 200 South Park-av.

SITUATION WASTED-TO GOOK. WASK. AND
Fron in a private family. Also a woman as auree for
young children and sewing. Good reference. Inquire
at 1410 Batterfield-it., each Twenty-ninth.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A RELIABLE SWEDISH
girl to do general housework. Call Wednesday at
138 South Park-av. SITUATION WANTED-IN A GOOD CHRISTIAN of family by a young Norvegian girl to do second work and help with children. Address 1 10, 7 plane work and help with children. Address M 10. Tribupo office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL TO the light behavework or second work in a private family. Call or address 338 West Polkest.

CITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED inquire for two days at 323 South Desplainces st.

CITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE GIRL to do second work or general housework in a small family. Address 48 Hope-st.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash, and from, or do second work. Call at 943 Butterfield at.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL in a private family. Call at 294 Twenty-second-st. CITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO BOTH washing and froning, or general housework in a private family. 189 Eighteenth-st. washing and frontis, or general housework in a private family. IRD Highteenides.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A 9001 ARL TO Dd Shousework. Call for two days at 1356 a titerfield six. CITUATION WANTED—BY SERVANT GIRL IN A private family or general housework in a small family; can give good references. Call at 83 Meaghers St.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A MOTHER AND daughter the second and kitches work in a private family. 404 Arnold-sa.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework in a private family. Please call at 82 East Eries at . up states.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO fron, in a private family; good reference. Call at 745 South Halsted-st.

CITUATION WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE TO COOK, wash, and fron; the other to do second work; good references. Call or address 406 Huron-st. near the lake.

CITUATION WANTED—IN HOTEL OR RESTAR.

CITUATION WANTED—IN HOTEL OR RESTAR.

CITUATION WANTED—IN HOTEL OR RESTAR.

CITUATION WANTED—IN HOTEL OR RESTAR. D rant by a first-class meat and pastry cook; city or country. Apply at 60 State-st. In basement.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEOwers; good reference. Apply for 3 days at 30 South Despiatner-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEOWER OF Hisches work; good washer and fromer. Call for two days at 20 South Process. The Country of the Coun

STUATION WANTED BY A COMPATENT Son (Scotch) who has had experience in seving, second work, and assisting with civillag to travel. Best of reference can be given the second will be set of reference can be given by the second will be set of reference can be given by the second will be set of reference can be given by the second will be set of reference can be given by the second will be set of reference can be given by the second will be set of reference can be given by the second will be set of reference can be given by the second will be set of reference can be given by the second will be set of reference can be given by the second will be set of reference can be given by the second will be set of reference can be given by the second will be set of reference can be given by the second will be set of reference can be given by the second will be set of reference can be given by the second will be set of reference can be given by the second will be set of reference can be given by the second will be second will be set of reference can be given by the second will be set of reference can be given by the second will be set of reference can be given by the second will be set of reference can be given by the second will be set of reference can be given by the second will be set of reference can be given by the second will be set of reference can be given by the second will be set of reference can be given by the second will be set of reference can be given by the second will be set of reference can be given by the second will be set of reference can be given by the second will be set of reference can be given by the second will be set of reference can be given by the second will be set of reference can be given by the second will be set of reference can be given by the second will be set of reference can be given by the second will be set of reference can be given by the second will be set of reference can be given by the second will be set of reference can be given by the second will be set of reference can be given b

Nursea.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG WOMAN As nurse and seamstrees, or second work and seamstrees; best of references. Call at 180 Brown-st., West side. Side.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS Durse, or companion to a lady going to England. Reference first class. Address M 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY WITH ONE of references given and required. Apply at an Thirty-

Cress ES, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—PAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German femals help can be supplied at fure. DUSKE'S Office. 20 Milwalkee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—STAB INTELLIGENCE Office. 126 West Mource st., will furnish wood, reliable help at the shortest notice. Mrs. WHEND.

SITUATION WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF Lawiseless femals help can save these and money by calling on Mrs. LAPEISE, 384 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EDUCATEU widow lady of raideles age ar companion to a lady (traveling or dominate, or as housekeeper in a hotel of private family; shades, testiments for furnished. As dress, care of Rev. E SULLIVAN, Woodruft Hotel.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

24 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—BOARD WITH A pleasant room, suitable for two persons.

277 WEST JACKBON-ST.—PURNISHED BOOMS, with board.

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ore nice single room, with balcony. House very please-TWO TOUNG GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE A PLEAS.

ant room with board in private family, new stons, house: dhing room on parfor foor; sil modern convoniences. Location best on the West Side. Terms reasonable. Address L SO, Tribune office.

10 RLDRIDGE-COURT-BOARD AND LARGE pleasant rooms, nicely furnished; suitable for gun-lemms and wife, or two or more gentlemen.

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42 RUSH-ST.—BOARD WITH DESIRABLE ROOMS 109 NONTH DEARMONN ST. - NICE HOOMS TO rest with or without board.

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NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.
between Hadron and Monrot-sta., Fr. 50 to 87 per day, 60 to 56 per week: day board \$4.50.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO RENT WITH board at Oak Park. Inquire of A. T. HEMING-WAY, 149 Laballe-et., Major Block. DARTIES VISITING THE EAST THIS SUMMER.

Will find large, shy room, and superior table as a spoint tabl

DOARD-BY A GRETLINGAY AND WIFE BO D children, unfurnished rooms in a respectable fam-ty, where there are no lother bearders; location south if I wenty second-st. and cast of State. Apply, with cause, etc., to I O. Boom 10, or tabalic-st. FOR SALE,

FOR SALE OR CONTRACT TILL THE 1ST DAY OF January, 1877, very choice better. Address Drawer E. Pectionics, II.

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1. AMUSEMENTS.

Adelpht Theatre. street, corner Monroe. Variety entertain-the Waifs of New York." Afternoon and

mbacks at the New York Gold Exnge yesterday closed at 881@89.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1876.

tion wanes at Philadelphia. The wrice of lager-beer, hitherto ten cents, was resterday reduced to five cents on the Cen-ennial grounds, and the managers sum-noned before them the restaurateurs and compelled a reduction of their enormous

The outcome of the canvass for the Illi-The outcome of the canvass for the innois Governorship is no longer a matter of
doubt. BEVERIDGE is hopelessly beaten, and
CULLOM seems to be almost as good as nominated. Out of fifty-eight delegates to the
State Convention chosen in various parts of
the State yesterday fifty-one are for CULLOM,
six for BEVERIDGE, and one for RIDGWAY.

While the testimony of Tom Scorr is universally conceded as completely setting at rest all doubts concerning Mr. Blank's con-nection with the bond transaction, considerable comment is current in Washington unfavorable to the Government Directors. Mr. Harrison, of Indiana, is the only one of the number who is on record as having nifested any curiosity about the extra ordinary purchase for \$64,000 of bonds said to be worth at that time not above 7 ents on the dollar, or \$5,250 for the whole There was, to put it mildly, a clear gift of \$58,750 to Tom Scorr which seems to have been leniently overlooked by the Gov-ernment Directors, and it is not unlikely that their part in the business will figure somewhat conspicuously in the report of the House Judiciary Committee.

Score another egregious blunder by the Democracy in the House, and another lift for Mr. Bristow toward the Presidency. on calling for all correspond on the subject of the whisky pros the Secretary no discretion as to what cents he shall furnish; but it happens hat the House has no authority to enforce and. If, however, Mr. BEISTOW he demand. It, however, hould comply, the publication of the cor-espondence would demonstrate more clearly han anything has done heretofore the diffibstacles which were encountered in pushing the prosecutions at St. Louis, and will thus still further illustrate the character of the man "whose name is a platform." This is a result when the Democrate never contemplated in adopting the unparliamentary and mischievous resolution, and they begin to realize that they have once more got their fingers pinched for prying into the Treasury Department.

The deliberations of the Conference of Liberals at New York were concluded yester-day, and the work of the Conference, as emdied in the fine address read by Carl Schunz, is before the country. There was no President-making on the programme, but there was an outspoken declaration that the Conference looks first to the Republican party, at its Convention at Cincinnati, for a nomination that will call to its support the independent vote, the "con-science vote," of which a fragment only was personally a part of the New York gathering. The Republican party failing to meet the demands of the year and he occasion, the Liberals will await the ion of the Democracy at St. Louis, and action of the Democracy at St. Lonis, and only when such a course shall have been compelled by both the axisting parties will a movement be inaugurated for a third party. The wasdom, noderation, and carnestness which characterized the proceedings of the Conference throughout will not fail to give its labors a prominent place in the political smalls of the year.

The event of all others looked forward to with everpowering interest in connection with the whisky-fraud trials in Chicago occurred yesterday. It was the appearance on the witness stand of JAKE REHM, the great head and centre of all the thievery that has been consummated since the era of crookedness began in this city. REEM has been accredited with a reputation for shrewdness acquired by the judicious policy of keeping his mouth shut, but he has abandoned this system and set his tongue in motion at fearful rate as a witness for the overnment, and it must be confessed that he has demonstrated no mean order of capacity in his new departure. On his direct examination he told how he had paid money to various officials, and under Bos Inoxasoll's red-hot cross-examination he bore up bravely and told a good deal more of the inride workings of the Ring in Chicago. The names of Wansworm, Wand, Muss, Invin, Horr, Hasne, Baildes, etc., were given as those to whom Rama disbursed the money of the distillers and rectifiers, showing that when Jazz "laid down" he covered a great

changed. Highwines were steady, at \$1.07) per gallon. Flour was in fair demand and Wheat closed 1c lower, at \$1.053 cash and \$1.06 for June. Corn closed †@jo higher, at 47% cash and 46c for June. Oats closed at 30% cash and 30% for June. Rye was 69e for May and 57c for June. Hogs were active and firm; light weights at 5e advance; sales mostly at \$7.10@7.20. Cattle were dull and weak. Sheep were active and higher. Last Saturday there was in store in city 1,587,362 bu wheat, 695,977 bu corn, 318,739 bu oats, 63,965 bu rye, and 121,859 bu barley. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$112.37; in greenbacks at

Secretary Bausrow's campaign against the whisky thieves in California has caused great commotion among the local officers, the dis-tillers, and their "friends at court," who have united in a tremendous effort to put a stop to the seizures, investigations, and dam-aging disclosures that have already resulted and that threaten to follow fast unless the man in the Treasury Department "calls off his dogs." The sum of \$30,000 in gold has been offered to one of the officers actively engaged in unearthing the whisky frauds and bringing the thieves to grief as an inlucement to put a stop to the prosecution and seizures, but, as the war goes on, it is safe to presume that the big bid was not ac-cepted. The system of "crookedness" practiced in California is described as iden-tical with that which obtained in St. Louis, Chicago, and Milwaukee, but it was carried out more boldly on the Pacific Coast, on account of remoteness from internal revenu headquarters.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. BLAINE. While Mr. BLAINE's personal statement in regard to his alleged connection with the sale of the \$75,000 Little Rock & Fort Smith bonds to the Union Pacific Company was tolerably comprehensive and quite satisfac-tory to his friends, he may be further congentulated that a single day's examination of the case by a Congressional Committee served to exonerate him completely. At the same time, the testimony taken by the Committee is of a character to show that the charge had a strong color of probability, and that it was not put forth as a baseless piece of malice. Mr. HARRISON, of Indianapolis from whom it first came to the publiis fully vindicated from all intention to de fame, and it has been shown, by the testimony of Mr. MILLARD and the admission of ROLLINS himself, that the latter told HABRIson that BLAINE was involved, and thereby induced Harrison to withdraw his resolution for an investigation of the transaction. The only unfortunate part of the investigation is ROLLINS' failure to recollect who or what it was that induced him to think that BLAINE had any connection with the transaction. It is strange that, having said so positively at one time that BLAINE was implicated in the transfer of these bonds, he cannot now remember what produced so dis-tinct an impression on his mind. Mr. Rot-LINS' testimony leaves him in the position of an irresponsible scandal-monger, or as protecting the person or persons who told him of Mr. BLAINE's connection with the trans

BLANK in this matter beyond further question is furnished by Col. Thomas A. Scorr, who assumes the entire responsibility, and shows that he was the owner of the bonds and bought them when they were originally sold by the financial agent of the Little Rock & Port Smith Railroad. Col. Scorr probably had some ax to grind in Arkansas, and purchased these bonds as a means of helping on his schemes. When he subsequently became President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, he thought his services for that Com-pany entitled him to more compensation than he received, and offered to compromise by unloading the worthless Arkansas rail-road bonds on the stockholders of the Company helped Col. Scorr to business of express transportation. There early out this scheme, and it adds but another instance to the long list of cases where the stockholders in railroads have had to pay for the unprofitable investments of ir officers or Directors. Though the proof seems convincing that Mr. BLAINE WAS never the owner of the bonds, and is exonerated, the transaction remains a very questionable one; but then the Union Pacific ecord is so full of this sort of dealings that it will probably cause but little surprise.
Still it seems that Mr. BLAIME is not yet

The evidence which really vindicates Mr.

through with these Arkansas railroad bonds. In his statement before Congress he ex-plained that he had owned certain of the Little Rock & Fort Smith bonds, and that he laad invested his own money in them at the time New England capital was going into this class of securities. Now it is charged that a man named Robinson, who was Chief Engineer of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Ruilroad, is ready to testify that he himself gave Blaine \$21,000 worth of these bonds in a room in the Capitol building, and in the presence of ex-Senator S. F. Ricz. This story seems to have been circulated in Washington by Chief-Justice McCLURE, of Arkansas, be tter known as "Poker Jack," and it is said that ROBINSON will put in an appearance and give his evidence when Congress shall order an other investigation. It is only fair to Mr. BIANE, while this new charge has not yet be en investigated, to remember that he has cleared his skirts of the former charges, and that the new scandal emanates from a gang of Arkansas politicians whose reputation is not such as to command implicit faith in anything they may say. We presume an investigation will be ordered. If so, Mr. BLAINE must stand up to it, no matter how unjust he may feel it to be. It is one of the penalties of Presidential aspirations; and his own interests and the interests of the Republican party demand the thorough sift-ing of every charge that is made against him.

The extraordinary course of the rag-babyites in Congress in voting against au-thorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to at once put into circulation the silver small change in the Treasury can only be accounted for on the theory that they are names of Wansworth, Wand, Munn, Munn, Invin,
Horr, Henne, Bridger, etc., were given as
those to whom Renn disbursed the money
of the distillers and rectifiers, showing that
when Jake "laid down" he covered a great
deal of ground.

The Chicago produce markets were very
irregular yesterday, provisions being quiet
and easier, corn stronger, wheat weak, and
other grain steady. Mess pork declined 25c
per hrl, closing at \$20.72\for June and
\$20.92\for July. Lard declined 5c per 100
lbs, closing at \$12.40 for June and \$12.52\for July. Meats were je per in lower, at
7\for for boxed shoulders, 10\for for do short
ribs, and 11\for for do short clears. Lake
freights were dail, at 2\for wheat to Buffatraid to let the people have even their

mbacks were not to be retired, but were to be reissued in redemption of the rag fractional currency. The whole result would have been that the fractional nuisance would have been abated. The matter was that in the end ten million dollars of these nasty little rags would have been redeemed. True, it would have been in silver small change, now idle in the Treasury, and practically use less without, since it is not a legal-tender in amounts over five dollars. Besides, the Government would have been the gainer in saving the cost of printing. The vote against the resolution therefore signified othing but uncompromising determin not to pay even the picayune promises of the Government to pay. In short, the seventy-three members of the House who voted against the resolution put them-selves squarely on record as in favor of on. That the readers of THE TRIBsz may know who they are, a list of the 73 is appended. It will be seen that but 8 of the whole number are Republicans, and these it is safe to predict will not be returned to the next House. But FERNANDO WOOD, HOLMAN, Blue Jeans WILLIAMS, the Demo-cratic candidate for Governor of Indiana, Spannoga, of Springfield, who is credited with more honesty, the rag-baby lunatio don't propose, if they can help it, to pay a cent of the "unconstitutional war debt," voted for this picayune repudiation and to continue the present expensive system of rag fractional currency, which under the cir-cumstances the Government would have been the gainer by retiring and substituting therefor silver small change, which is really

worth something. We republish the pre-

cious list:

Lucien L. Ainsworth, Iowa, Democrat. William B. Anderson, Illinois, Independe Reform (7). John D. C. Atkins, Tennessee, Confederate. John H. Baker, Indiana, Republican. Richard P. Bland, Missouri, Confederate. Andrew R. Boone, Kentucky, Confederate. James H. Blount, Georgia, Confederate. Andrew R. Boone, Kentucky, Confederate. John Young Brown, Kentucky, Confederate. John Young Brown, Kentucky, Confederate. John H. Caldwell, Alabama, Confederate. John H. Caldwell, Alabama, Confederate. John H. Caldwell, Alabama, Confederate. William P. Caldwell, Tennessee, Confederate. Alexander Campbell, Illinois, Rag-baby. Thomas J. Gazon, Indiana, Republican. Philip Cook, Georgia, Confederate. Rezin A. DeBolt, Missourl, Confederate. Sunuel A. Debolt, Missourl, Confederate. Sunuel A. Dobbias, New Jersey, Republican. Beverly B. Douglas, Virginia, Confederate. Sunuel A. Dobbias, New Jersey, Republican. Milton J. Durham, Kentucky, Confederate. John R. Eden, Illinois, Democrat. Jonns L. Beans, Indiana, Republican. Charles J. Panikner, W. Virginia, Confederate. John R. Eden, Illinois, Democrat. Jones J. Panikner, W. Virginia, Confederate. Benjamin J. Franklin, Missouri, Confederate. Benjamin J. Franklin, Missouri, Confederate. Henry R. Harris, Georgia, Confederate. Honny R. Harris, Georgia, Confederate. John T. Harris, Virginia, Confederate. John T. Harris, Virginia, Confederate. William Hartzell, Illinois, Democrat. John F. House, Tennessee, Confederate. William B. Holman, Indiana, Democrat. John F. House, Tennessee, Confederate. William A. Phillips, Kentucky, Confederate. Franklin Landers, Indiana, Democrat. John A. Hyman (colored), North Carolina, Berthomas L. Jones, Kentucky, Confederate. William A. Phillips, Kentucky, Confederate. William A. Poppleton, Ohlo, Democrat. John F. House, Tennessee, Confederate. William B. Spiniger, Illinois, Democrat. William E. Smith, Georgia, Confederate. William B. Spiniger, Illinois, Democrat. William B. Swith, Georgia, Confederate. William W. Sheber, Virginia, Confederate. J. Ran Lucien L. Ainsworth, Iowa, Democrat. William B. Anderson, Illinois, Ind

Democrats and Confederates, 65; Republicans. MAYOR HOYNE AND EX-MAYOR COLVIN. Ex-Mayor Colvin has retired to private life for the time being. This is as it should be. There is no reason now why he should not devote himself entirely to the legitimate not even a provocation for his appearance at the City-Hall, or at any of the usual har which have attracted his presence during his official career. There are no departments which desire to consult him as to the removal or appointment of employes. There are no ordinances awaiting his signature. There are no committees for him to appoint No ordinances to sign or veto. There are no injured innocents in the Bridewell who can hope for release from his potent pen. There are no more speeches for him to make on be half of the corporation. There are no more walking-matches for him to dignify with his official presence. His occupation as Mayor is gone, and he has joined the long roll of ex-Mayors.

We presume, and certainly hope, that Mr. Colvin has made up his mind to accept the situation with good grace. His applies tion to the Court is simply the exercise of the right of a private citizen. It does not of itself carry with it any color of title to the office, for any other citizen could bring a similar suit (if the Court saw fit to recognize him), asking by what authority Mayor Hornz exercises the functions of his office. Meanwhile, however, there is nothing which would justify any interference by Mr. Colvin with the official duties of Mayor or any other part of the City Government. Mr. Hoynn is the de facto Mayor, has been formally recognized as such by the Common Council and all the departments, has appointed the Council Committees, and issues orders, and signs documents whenever it is necessary to the public service. There is, therefore, no opportunity to dispute his authority, and there' is no fur ther cause for apprehension in any quarter.
The issue may now be regarded as definitely settled. If the Court shall decide that Mr. HOYNE is the lawful Mayor of the city, he will go on in the discharge of his duties without any change from the present situation. If Mr. Colvin shall be held to be the Iswful Mayor, Mr. Hoyne will quietly go to his own private office instead of the City-Hall (which we doubt not will be much more agree to him personally), and Mr. COLVIN will take up the power he covets so desperately. But, in the meantime, there is only one Mayor in the city,-not two,-and Mr. Horne is the

This solution of the vexed question is matter for general congratulation. It has only been arrived at by the most persistent assertion of the people's rights against the determined effort of Colvin to hold the office vithout an election. Had he not been met by a body of men equally determined that the rights of the people should not be for-feited to fulfill the selfish ambition of a sinreited to fulfill the selfish ambition of a single individual, he would probably have prevailed, or he would at least have forced the people to take the initiative in a law proceeding which could not have been ended before the expiration of the term he claimed. As it

be distinguished from the counterfeits. The is, Mr. Convin can only get representation of greenbacks were not to be retired, but were the office by a decree of Court, and the probability is that he has retired into obe capacity.

The Mayoralty question may now be considered as settled until after the decision of the Courts. Mr. Hoyne is in full possession and exercise of all the powers of the Mayor. The departments of the City Government recognize him officially as Mayor, and there is not, and will not be, any further disturbance or controversy. There is some misapprehension as to the extent of the agreements made between the contending parties. There is but one agreement, and that is between the counsel of Mr. Colvin and the counsel of Mr. HOYNE as to the man ner in which such suit as may be begun

shall be prosecuted. This agreement is in writing, and reads as follows:

If Mr. H. D. Couvin shall choose to file, in the Criminal Court of Cook County, as relator, an information in the nature of a que serrante to test the right of Mr. Thomas Hown to the office of Navanth the City Cleans. Mayor of the City of Cicago, we stipulate as the attorneys of Mr. Horns to waive service of process, and to cause an issue or issues to be made and decided in the said cause without any unnecesand decided in the said cause without any unnecessary delay; also, that said case shall be argued before and decided by all the Judges of the Circuit Court of Cook County, and the decision of all or of a majority of such Judges shall be entered as the Judges as they may select for that purpose; and that the hearing before said Judges shall be had within ten days if practicable, and that no exception shall be taken to the filing of an information without a prior petition being filed.

The meaning of this paper is that if Mr. Colvin shall file an information in the nature of a rue very rank to test the right of

ture of a quo warranto to test the right of Mr. Hornz to the office of Mayor, the latter will waive service of process, will cause the proper issues to be made without unneces sary delays; that the case shall be argued before all the Judges of the Circuit Court and be decided by them, and that a decision by them or a majority of them shall be entered as the judgment of the Criminal Court, and that no exception shall be taken to the filing of an information without filing a prior petition. The agreement is confined exclusively to the management of the case before the Court, and in no manner relates to the office of Mayor. There is not even a stipulation that there shall not be an appeal. In the meantime, and to the end of the term, Mr. Horne will continue as Mayor, and with the Common Council will at once enter upon a thorough reform of the City Gov-

Mr. WILLIAM S. GOLSEN, the rectifier and witness in the MUNN case, draws a nice distinction in the matter of lying. Upon his cross-examination Mr. Golsen laid down this broad preposition: "I may have told Mr. Munn a lie. I have a right to tell lies if I can make money by them." The proposition seems to have startled Col. INGERSOLL, who is considerable of a philosopher, and so he asked the witness: "If you will lie to make money, just tell me whether you would lie to keep out of the Penitentiary?" To which the witness replied: "No, sir, I would not." Col. INGERSOLL then drew out the following nice distinction: "But you would lie to make a dollar ?" To which said the man who wouldn't lie to save himself from the Penitentiary: "Oh! but that's

Mr. Golsen's theory as to mendacity may seem at first sight very finely drawn, but when it is examined below the surface Mr. Golsen's practice or rule of life with regard to lying will be found too often in consonance with the general practices of commercial life. Mr. orsen's lying for a dollar is the way of too many traders the world over. How many trades consider it wrong to conceal the bad qualities of their goods or magnify the good qualities? What bootmaker considers it a lie to inform his customer that his boots will last a year when he knows they will not last six months? What per cent of clothiers consider it to be a lie to tell the purchaser that a suit of clothes will do good service when they know that the gar ments are shoddy stuff? What horse-de hesitates to recommend a horse as perfect when he knows that the animal is full of defects? Every department of business, especially dry-goods trading, is characterized by this indifference to lying. How often is the cost-price misrepresented? There seems to be a sort of moral obliquity in this regard. Lying "to make a dollar" has become a part of the machinery of business. The trader lies without a qualm of conscience as to price and quality, and the customer swallows the lie, pretending to believe it as if it was part of the trade that he should do so. Grace, truth, and religion combined have thus far failed to root out this curse of business lying. Mr. Golsen made a singular application of his theory, as he seems to have used it to cheat the Government instead of cheating a customer, but he should be credited with courage in being bold enough to give utterance to his belief in business lies, which are universal in every community, and as disgraceful as they are universal. Mr. Golsen's application of his theory seems to be the worst feature of it. In its general statement he only enunciated a course of business conduct which is almost universally pursued, and is not generally considered dis-

ORATOR HILDRETH ON THE RULES. There are few people in Chicago who will fail to remember Orator Bob Hart, of minstrel fame, and his very remarkable temperance speech, which he used to deliver with such thrilling effect from the rostrum, emphasized with umbrella and ornamented with unique gesture and genufication. It was a great speech. It had a great effect on the cause of temperance, likewise of intemperance, and there are probably few people to-day who know upon which side the illustrious orator stood, although no one will doubt the brilliancy, eloquence, and fervor of the oratory, or the enthusiasm and personal magnetism of the speaker. Orator Bos HART, however, has now been eclipsed. A greater than he has arisen. The temperance speech disappears in comparison with the speech on the Rules. Orator Bos Harr de-scends from his rostrum and Orator Hu-deren ascends. Room for the Demos-THENES of the West, the Cicero of the Seventh Ward! Listen to his exposition of the Rules: "The idea of coming in one night to the Council, striking out certain rules to suit that night, and then coming in another night and inserting the same rules that is stricken out one night, why it seems to be perfectly ridiculous." This is pretty good, but better is to come, for Orator HILDRETH, starting from this point, works up to an ele-gant climax through a forcible crescendo. "The very idea of the Council going to

whatever "that" is. After this distress statement naturally comes the question:
"What safeguards have the people got?"
Orator Hilder points out the danger and
the manner in which the popular safeguards
are threatened in the following burst of eloquence, which flies higher than CARTER HAB-nison's eagle: "For instance, if you please, that there is a question that matters that my people are deeply interested in, and I say to my people under our rules I can give you an opportunity to remonstrate against whatever the subject may be." Orator Hilberth grows indignant at the prospect, and thun-

ders forth : ders forth:

Well, then, suppose that that particular rule that I have the privilege of taking advantage of of referring the subject matter to a committee—supposing that the same is set so that that rule shall be suspended—supposing that rule is stricken out by a majority of the Council for that night, why my people are compelled to shut their mouths; they have no opportunity to be heard.

We would like to pursue this orator further but detached come fail to convey an

ther, but detached gems fail to convey an

idea of the brilliancy and the lustre of the whole Kohinoor. Nothing that Bos Harr has ever done in his whole illustrious burntcork career can compare with the speech on the Rules. It shows that at last Hildreth has struck his vocation. It opens avenues of time and fortune to him if he will use burnt cork, take the middle chair, and repeat the speech on the Rules. He will make nore money by it than he can by "knocking down" things round the Council.
Ald. Hildreth has long been designated a blatherskite. The term does him injustice. He is an original gentus. No other man in Chicago could have made that speech on the Rules. It stands by itself, unique, lustrous, self-creative. No sewing-machine with lock-stitch, back-stitch, double and twistedstitch with a hook in it, or any other kind of a stitch, ever snarled up a thread with the completeness that HILDERTH has snarled up the English language in his speech on the Rules. No oratorical text-books hereafter will be complete without it. HOOLEY should secure him immediately.

The last slander started against Secretary Bristow is as short-lived as the others. The Chicago and St. Louis organs of the Whisky Ring thought they had secured a torpedo that would at last blow up their adversary when they put in circulation the falsehood that when he tendered his resignation in the army to take his seat in the Kentucky Senate he gave as a reason that he would not fight in an army with negroes. When Mr. Baisrow's attention was called to this charge he pronounced it a lie manufactured out of whole cloth. Our Washington correspondent telegraphs as follows:

Secretary Brisrow says that the published state-ment that there is a letter in St. Louis written by ment that there is a letter in St. Lonis written by him in which he sets forth that he resigned his Coloneley in the army because negroes were enlist-ed is unqualifiedly false. He never resigned at all, but did change from one regiment to another. Purther than that, he says that the question whether negroes should be employed in the army or not was for the Government to solve. His duty was to obey orders, and he did so. The "Hon." DAN O'HARA, who had himself

nterviewed in the New York Times on Chicago's political affairs, was not very particular in his statements, which seem to have been dictated somewhat by malice. Referring to the thief Von Hollen, he spoke of his shortage as a "discrepancy," but he called Gaora "default-er." He also said that Von Hollen's "discrepancy" did not exceed \$40,000, when it is known to be \$100,000, and may be a good deal more; but he said that GAGE was a defaulter for \$507,000. The "Hon." Daw neglected to say that of this there was an item of \$131,000 of interest which GAGE was not legally obliged to pay, and that he (the "Hon." Dan) also agreed to pay interest, and has not paid a dolagreed to pay interest, and has not paid a dol-lar. He likewise neglected to say that GAGE has repaid something like \$60,000; that over \$100,000 were in banks which the panic broke, for which panic GAGE was not responsible; that, deducting these items, GAGE's actual de-falcation is not more than \$200,000; and that he has turned over to the city all of his property which, but for the panic, would have been worth a great deal more than the sum he owed the city. Yet O'HARA exaggerated GAGE's defalcation, while he underestimated YON HOLdefalcation, while he underestimated Von Hol-Len's "discrepancy" by at least \$60,000, though the panic, while Von Hollen threw away the people's money in gambling and riotous living.
If the "Hon." Daw thinks this is the way to be elected Secretary of State, for which he told-the New York Times he would be the Democratic candidate, he will probable reach the same result as when he was Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, when he was short of an elec-tion by 48,000 votes.

Nne of the most deserving charities in Chicago is St. Luke's Free Hospital, which is maintained and managed under the auspices of the Episcopal churches. It occupies an exclusive field, and gives help and comfort to a class of people who would otherwise suffer through no fault of their own. It gives free quarters, free medical treatment, free medicines, free care and attention to the sick who have not the money to have them sick who have and who to buy these aids to recovery, and who are still not paupers, and ought not to become a charge to the public. The hospital is supported entirely by private con-tributions, and its usefulness has been consid-erably limited of late by the fallure of contribu-tions from sources that heretofore been mainly instrumental in supporting it. It has not been able to maintain more than thirty-three beds for some time past, though it has a capacity for many more, and even on this reduced basis it has been running behind. This should not be. has been running behind. This should not be. The charity is too practical and noble to be permitted to run down. The management is admitted to be admirable in every respect, and a few ladies have given it a care and attention second only to their own domestic affairs. No public appeal is made for contributions, and there should be voluntary offerings by those who feel themselves able to assist in so good a work. Inasmuch as the Relief and Ald Society are making no appeal to riting the year. work. Inasmuch as the kenter and Ald Society are making no appeal to titizens this year, the same people who would contribute to that charity ought to give to St. Luke's. The people of the Episcopal churches throughout the city should interest themselves especially, for the charity is particularly theirs, though no distinction is made as to the religious estimates. tinction is made as to the religious sentiments of the patients, who have been Jews and Gen-tiles, Catholics and Protestants.

Mr. JACOB REHM testified to many things which astonished those who heard him in regard to the officials who took bribes and connived at robbing the Government. But in the whole "clean-breast" narration nothing created so much amazement as his statement that he was first seduced by Mr. A. C. Hasne, that he was nest seduced by Mr. A. C. Hashin, so far as stealing revenue was concerned. Up to this time the almost universal belief was that it was REHM who seduced HESING from the path of rectitude, but according to the sworn allegation of Mr. REHM he was pure as snow and chaste as ice until ANTON CASAR HESING tempted him and overcame his natural inherent honesty. Mr. HESING has not yet testified, and it might be well to wait until he confirms his victim's assertion.

One wonders why Uncie Billy McKrz does not sell the G—D—newspaper that he owns. As the case stands, its force as a moral organ is somewhat discounted.—Cincinnati Commercial.

The Globe-Democrat ought to change its name so as to prevent people falling into errors of comprehension as to what is really meant when it is referred to, as in the above chee.

In the forthcoming installment of George Eliot's new novel, Grandcourt marries Gwendolen, the latter meets Daniel Deronds, the two are mutually attracted, and the clouds begin to gather for the coming storm.

SPORTING NEWS.

Another Close Rub Between the Chicagos and Louisvilles.

The Former Victorious, 4 to 3-Hartfords vs. Athletics.

Louisville Races---Progress of the Pedestrian Tournament.

BASE BALL.

BASE BALL.

CHICAGO AND LOUISVILLE.

The Chicago and Louisville Clubs met yesterday afternoon for the fourth time this year in the presence of about 1,000 people. The game went according to precedent, and the home club scored its ninth victory this year. The visitors made two runs in the third inning by four consecutive fine clean base hits by Bechtel, four consecutive fine clean base hits by Be Fulmer, Somerville, and Hastings, the first two scoring. Snyder also made a run in the sixth inning, leading off with a clean hit, going to third on Devlin's hit, and getting home on a

inning, leading off with a clean hit, going to third on Devlin's hit, and getting home on a bad throw by White.

Barnes took the first run for Chicago on a fair foul hit, supplemented by Snyder's wild throw to second and Hague's muff of Somerville's throw to him. Addy took another run in the following inning, starting off with a clean hit, and then being sent around by Snyder and Hastings' wild throws. The other Chicago runs were made in the eighth inning, when Peters led off with a clean hit, and got to third on a wild pitch. Glenn took his base on balla, and Hames followed with a fair foul which let in one run, and Anson made a deilberate out to help matters. McVey then sent one to Fulmer, which that player sent to home plate to catch Glenn, but made a very bad throw, and the runner was safe with the winning run. It will thus be seen that the game was by no means won by Chicago's batting, but was given them by Snyder, Hastings, Hague, and Fulmer, whose bad throws were made in critical places. The feature of the game was the play of Barnes, Anson, and White, the first-named making two of the most wonderful catches off liners ever seen on the ground. One of them resulted in a double play. White was in fine trim, and played a beautiful and sure game all throughbarring once. Anson played his base better than any man ever showed Chicago how to. Following is THES SCORE.

Control of the		_		_	احلتان	_	_	-	-	_
Barnes, 2 b				*		10000	200001	6	0 7 1 0 0 1	1
White, C					4	0	0	4	0	3
Peters, S. S		***			4	1	1	3	0	0
Total		•••			37	4	7	25	10	3
Hastings, c. f					4	0	1	2	1	1
Snyder, C					5	1	2	5	1	3
Deviln, p	******			***	12	8	1	0	ô	2
Gerhardt, 1 b		***			5	ŏ	3	9	o	ō
Beehtel, r. f					4	1	1	2	0	0
Fulmer, a. s					3	0	2	309204	6	0
Ryan, l. f		***			3	0	0	-	0	0
Total					36	3	13	26	11	8
Innings-	8 8001	ED					7	8		
Chicago	····.	0	ö	ō	00	ĭ	i	20	0-	4
Louisville	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0-	-3
RUN	B BART	NEI	١.	7		2				
Innings-	1	2	3	*	3	6	7	8	8	•
Louisville	0	0	2	ö	o	0	ŏ	ö	o-	.2
Bases on errors—Ansor Left on bases—Peters, tel, 1; Snyder, 1; Hague 1; Devlin, 1.	1, 1; H	agt Ves		2.1	Gle 2;	nn,	1; om	Berv	ech	h- c,

1: Deviln I.
Bases on called balls—Anson, 2; Glenn, I.
Bases on called balls—Anson and Barnes, 1; Barnes, 1; Sor
erville and Gerhard, I.
Wild pitches—Deviln, I.
Time of game—Iwo hours.
Umpire—M. Walsh, Louisville. In the seventh inning Hague was declared out, because he failed to strike in his proper turn, according to Rule 5, Sec. 3, of the League Code. Ryan and Barnes were also declared out for going out of the limits of the striker's position to hit at a ball [Sec. 9, Rule 5]. The reporter doesn't know to whom to give the credit of putting these men out, and has accordingly left the three cases out of the score altogether.

THE ST. LOUIS.

The St. Louis Browns, the only Club that has yet had the honor of beating the White Stockings, will arrive here this evening, and to-morrow will attempt to do that trick over again. It is needless to say that the game will probably be one of the best of the season.

of the season.

CINCINNATI DEFEATED BY ST. LOUIS.
Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

St. Louis, May 16.—The return game between the Cincinnati and St. Louis Clubs was played in the presence of 2,000 spectators this afternoon. It was an exceedingly tame contest, the Reds playing badly and showing no improvement over Saturday's effort. They muffed fearfully, and could do nothing with Bradley's pitching. The Reds start for Louisville this evening. Appended is the official score: St. Louis. outhbert, l. f ....

Total. 1 8 27 9 9 

PEDESTRIANISM.

drew a good aftendance yesterday, especially in the evening. In the afternoon five boys walked 2 miles for a purse. John Robinson won in 21:46, with Edward Lakey second. Afterward, Stanton undertook to ride fifteen laps on his

Stanton undertook to ride fifteen laps on his velocipede while Oddy walked seven, or 1 mile. The walker won in 7:04.

In the evening, Stanton matched himself for rnn 15 miles on his bicycle while Oddy walked 7 miles. The machine won in 56:11, with just the odd seconds to spare. Following is the record of the long-distance walkers: Smith left off at 8:46 with 145 miles marked up. Geyon had walked 155 miles up to 9:35, when he retired. Russell was walking at 10:35, when he retired. Russell was walking at his standard and the standard was on the same mark, with O'Connor a miles behind. Hill, Harding, and Stowell, the other entries, were hovering about the verge of 100 miles and on both sides of it at 11 last evening.

The programme for to-day includes a mile-andahalf rus in the afternoon with a match in which stanton proposes to ride 20 miles on the bicycle while Geraghty and Oddy go 5 miles cach. In the evening prizes of \$30, \$10, and \$5 are offered for a 25-mile walk, open to all.

O'Lears.

Sam Francisco, May 16.—At five minutes to 8

San Francisco, May 16. -At five minutes to this evening O'Leary completed his 157th mile and Schmehl his 128th. The latter is apparently weak-ening.

THE TURF. THE LOUISVILLE RACES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 16.—At the Louisville Jockey Club races, second day, the weather was fine, the attendance large, and the sport interest-

nne, the attendance large, and the sport interesting.

The first race, the Alexander stake for 2-year-olds, dash one-half-mile, first horse to have \$725, the second, \$100; nine started, as follows: Jenning's bay Wood Colter, Alian Pinkerton, Odd-Fellow, Longbon, Melntyre's Phaeston colt. Baford's McWhorter, Lisbon, Benzine, and Tampleo.

Swiger's Lisbon was the favorite, and led at the start. Tampico hard up on him, however, McWhorter following. At the turn Colter rushed up fast, passing Tampico, and struggling hard for the van. Lisbon continued ahead, however, running off from the others. McWhorter second by three lengths, Tampico third. Time, 40%.

Second race, 2-mile bests, Association purse of \$700, second horse to have \$100, three entries: Ten Broeck, Capt. Hutchinson, and Brakesman. The pools sold: Ten Broeck. \$300; Brakesman, \$75; Hutchinson, \$20. At the start in the first heat Brakesman was in the lead, but soon gave way to the favorite, who ran under a pull, winning very easily in 3:38%, Brakesman second. Hutchinson almost distanced.

The second heat was also won by Ten Broeck.

casily in 3:38%, Brakesman second, Hutchinson almost distanced.

The second heat was also won by Ten Brocck. Time, 3:38.

The third and last race was a dash of 1% miles, Association purse of \$250. There were eight entries for this race, as follows: Weatherbee's Novelty, Bob Wooley, Von Molike, Crimson, Sally Gardner, Sure Win, and Grenable.

The pools sold high, with heavy odds in favor of Bob Wooley.

ner in the lead, Grenoble second, and Novelt ... Gardner held her own all the way around ing under the string in 1:56%. Grenoble

Gardner in the sean, curvoous second, and Novely third. Gardner held her own all the way around, passing under the string in 1:5634. Grenoble a length behind, and Novelty close up to Wooley, riding in the dust from the other's hela. Big money was won in the race.

In the second heat of the second race Ten Brock distanced Brakesman, Hutchinson having had the dist dropped on him in the first heat.

To-night the pools in the Kentucky Oaks stakes are as follows: Richards' entries, \$300; McGibben, \$40; and the field, consisting of Dan Stawar's and Vissman's entries, \$50.

For the ladies' stakes Clay's entries brought \$50; Lorillard's, \$15; Williams & Owing's, \$15.

Tisdale, \$10; Reynolds, \$10; and the field, \$15.

For the third race for the Association pure, \$45; the field, consisting of Dannon and Hutchinson, \$20.

BAY DISTRICT.

Inson, \$20.

BAY DISTRICT.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—The Bay District Association announce for the next fall meeting at their track a mile and repeat running race for \$3,000; 2 miles and repeat for \$6,000; and a miles and repeat for \$0.00 and \$0

### CRIME.

CANADIAN CRIME.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Belleville, Ont., May 16.—A cold-blooded murder was committed in the Township of Mode Sunday. James McQuillan, who lives near the village of Bannockburn, separated from his wife about two months ago, but, through the intercession of friends, she agreed to live with him again, and on Sunday morning they left his brother's house for their own house, taking with them two young children. Four hous later Mrs. McQuillan's dead body was found lying by the roadside, with the skull smashed in and the brains scattered about. The husband was found at his father's house with the two children, and was at once arrested. His coat was spotted with blood and wet in places from an attempt to wash out the blood-stains.

An inquest was held and a verdict of willful murder rendered against McQuillan. He was brought here and lodged in jail to-day. The murdered woman was far advanced in pregnancy.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuss.

Tononco, May 16.—The colored man Smith, the murderer of McKeown, at Detroit, whose extradition is being sought, left Windsor this morning for this city, in charge of the Governor of the Sandwich Jail. His case will come up for argument at Ocgoode Hall, and it is supposed it will rest on the decision of the Winslow case in England. CANADIAN CRIME.

VANDALS AT WORK.

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LEAVENWORTH, KAN. LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

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Sheriff Bond, of this county, last evening assaulted Mr. Thurston, a reporter of the Times. Thurston drew a revolver and Bond retired to a near saloon. The dispute grew out of a newspaper article.

HORSE THIEF SHOT. HORSE THIEF SHOT.

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SAVANNAH, Ga., May 15.—Paul Campbell and Prince Roberson, both colored, were hanged here to-day for the murder of Mrs. Cochrane and her daughtor, at Eden, Effingham County.

## FIRES.

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## CENTENNIAL.

The Extortionists Compelled to Abate a Jos of Their Avaries.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—Complaints

the high prices charged by the restaurant-keep-ers within the Centennial grounds have become general. Even the extortionate Philadelphians find that the game is not nearly so pleasant when played on themselves, and are beginning to revolt and to acknowledge that the passive configuration of the verb "to fleece." is more than to revolt and to acknowledge that the passive conjugation of the verb "to fleece" is more unpopular than the active. The newspapers have for several days past manifested a disposition to growl, hampered somewhat by a fear of injuring the prospects of the exhibition by deterring outside parties from visiting. Following in the wake of public sentiment, according to the custom of official bodies, the Centennial Commission had a consultation upon the propriety of interfering with the restaurants. It was decided, after a short talk, that the Commission had full power to place restriction on all public houses inside the ground, so as to prevent imposition. Several restaurants so as to prevent imposition. Several restaurant-keepers were summoned before the Commis-sion and questioned as to the price-list, and notified to make a reduction. The German retaurant has already reduced the price of beer from 10 cents to 5 cents a glass, and some changes were made to day on the bill of fure at the American restau-rant. The "House of Public Comfort," established by the United States Commissioner established by the United States Commissions near the main entrance, is now in full operation. It embraces facilities for washing, a lunch-room, eccitroom, etc., and basin. Towels are furnished, and reasonable charges are made for the other accommodations. ommodations.
To-day, in the annex to the

AGRICULTURAL MALL
known as the Pomological Department, there will
be opened a special display of fruit to extend to the
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ABSOLUTE IMBECILITY.

The curious order by the Board of Planace prohibiting gate-keepers from taking any denominations of money excepts. The curious of money excepts of the property of the still enforced, and causes much embarrassment to visitors. People present two 25-cent pieces and cannot understand why they should be refused nor can anybody else. The Board of Finace claim that this is the same as buying a 50-cent ticket of admission. So it is, only that one has to seemable the still end of ticket is getting scarce.

The delayed goods of THE ABCENTINE REPUBLIC arrived yesterday in New York. They consist of 213 packages. The separate articles aggregate 30,000 in number and embrace samples of wins, lobacco, minerals, and manufactured goods.

A VERY QUERE LETTER. appears in the Builetin this evening from a gentleman in London writing to his brother in this city. He says, while dining with Mr. Oladstone he said to him it would have been a good idea for quest victoria to visit Philadelphia, and the suggestion was favorably received. The writer, Edwin Claswick, thought the Queen might be induced to comover if a monument was to be raised to Frinze Albert at the Exhibition.

THE MARBOW-GAUGE RAILEOAD has two trains rampling at intervals of about fifteen and the suggestion of the same control of the same

Albert at the Exhibition.

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THE WARROW-GAUGE RAILEOAD
has two trains running at intervals of about fifteen
minutes. Next week the managers promise to
have six trains at work, so that pasengers can go either way from any station
at intervals of five minutes. The railway promises
to pay, as nearly all visitors take at least one ride
upon it from motives of curiosity, and, further
more, it is very convenient in shortening the distances between the gates and the various buildings
and halls.

Walking was very difficult to-day, as the rais and rendered the ground very soft. The work of sodding the bare spots and covering the walks with asphalt goes on very slowly on account of the weather. Many interesting places were almost inaccessful to-day on account of the bad condition

POLITICAL

Address of the Liber People of the Ur States.

What Should Be the Qu of a Presidential Can

No Presidential Nomin the Platform Has towish Tinge.

Sullom Forging Far Ahe **Gubernatorial Ra** 

The Feeling in Chicago Strong Against Beve

Crying to Compromise Ma First Ward.

NATIONAL POLI THE LIBERAL

Special Disputch to The Tre NEW YORK, May 16.—The Inc New York, May 16.—The Inform Conference in this city finis ations to-day, and adjourned with at the result of its work an Elmittee having Carl Schurz as its, posed of the Business Committee ference, together with representate selected from different States.

AN ADDRESS TO THE AMERIC calling upon patriots to supprovement and aid in securing a dent. Resolutions taking a strot Civil Service reform were unanim Carl Schurz and T. W. Higgin the best way of giving the me

with the country.
Sidney Thomas offered a reso forward Charles Francis Adams but it was rejected, the sentimen ference being in favor of namin of looking first to the Republic for a candidate, second to the De IF BOTH PAILED

to give the country a reform cand nominate an Independent Reform The day was marked by even gr The day was marked by even gr and enthusiasm than the session The approval of the work of Carl colleagues on the Business Commit the address to the people was shown with which it was received. The reigned, broken only by the which greeted every strong happy phrase. The frequent outbursts showed that the welcomed the address as a product of the property of the significant of the product of the significant can be appeared to the significant of the which demanded it. The significatennial epoch in politics was force and mingled with thoughts of what ence was, what it was intended to how is. The Conference appliance that the people are sound and strong that national obligations must be fourse of an irredeemable paper currents the time has come when it is a and death; that a corrupt monarch rule of force, but a corrupt republique; that the will of the people he gated to the ends of political merca the cultivation of a tyrannical party

the cultivation of a tyrannical party with which were used to point out the Reformers would not support for awakened prolonged applause and a bation. The hope expressed that ers would not be obliged by the two start a third and Independent move ceived with evident satisfaction. Tadoption of the address followed a course. In the discussion that follows add that the weight and breadth of did not depend entirely upon the nat to the address. The virtue of the excase itself.

wanted an honest Government and he had come to tell the Republican it desired the support of the Indepenget that support by the nomination Bristow. Much applicate followed the unexpected declaration of the son of cis Adams, and somebody exclaimed Charles Francis Adams do as well? publicans passed by Bristow, Mr. 2

PARKE GODWIN believed that a new reform party mis conscience party of this campaign, it the victorious party of another of would be better first to look to oth they did not offer the country an ho reformers would be wise and stru get such a man for themselves. DORMAN B. BATON stirred up much enthusiasm on Civ form, and introduced strong read anbject, which were adopted.

HENNEY RANDALL WAR said: "We do not want Mortons, of Pendletons in politics. We want m Prancis Adams." The loudest ch season followed this mention of the Adama. It began in the New Engla hall, and spread quickly.

ADDRESS TO THE PROP To the Western Associated I NEW YORK, May 16.—The ge met in the Fifth Avenue Hotel met in the Fifth Avenne Hotel confer upon the present political is special regard to the Presidential sumed their session this morning Woolsey presiding. The Preside that the Committee on Address, terday, was ready to report, and Carl Schurz arose and read the for ADDRESS of the Committee of the Committee on Address, terday, was ready to report, and Carl Schurz arose and read the for ADDRESS of the Committee of

ADDRESS TO THE AMERICA ADDRESS TO THE AMERICAN
FELLOW-CITIZENS: A conference
sembled in New York, sincerely de
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leave to submit to your candid con
following appeal: A national electi
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sever has there been greater rease
sever has there been greater rease endencies and practices in our po-iever has there been greater rease rill not desplay here in detail the di-order of disclosures which for seve-bliowed one another in rapid success to have left scarcely a single sphere if e untouched. The records of co-legislatures, and of the National ( rith terrible plainness, and still the the scandalous exhibition. THEN AND NOW.

milarly so at the present moment. To celebrate the one-hundredith birth on the stateme. We have invited the earth on this great anniversat and, and to witness the evidences reogress, as well as the working that republican Government which pur fathers founded. The most in dea of our past history are rising u new glow of life. Forcing upon us of what this Republic was once, we ended to be, land what it is now; as awe challenged the judgment of tind, conjointly with our own. To which every American citizen has proud,—an energy and thrift, a poind action, a progressive spirit while the series of the s

Gardner in the lead, Grenobie second, and Novelty third. Gardner held her own all the way around, passing under the string in 1:56%. Grenoble a length behind, and Novelty close up to Wooley riding in the dust from the other's heels. Big money was won in the race.

In the second heat of the second race Ten Broeck distanced Brakesman, Hutchinson having had the flag dropped on him in the first heat.

To night the pools in the Kentucky Oaks stakes are as follows: Richards entries, \$180; Lorillard, \$80; Harper, \$30; Cadwalader, \$90; McGlibben, \$40; and the field, consisting of Dan Stewari's and Vissman's entries, \$60.

For the ladies' stakes Clay's entries brought \$50; Lorillard'a, \$15; Williams & Owing's, \$15. Tisdale, \$10; Reynolds, \$10; and the field, \$15. For the third race for the Association phrea, dash 2's miles, the pools sold; Elmo, \$80; Whisper, \$45; the field, consisting of Damon and Hutchinson, \$20.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16.—The Bay District Association announce for the next fall meeting at their track a mile and repeat running race for \$3,000; 2 miles and repeat for \$6,000; and 4 miles and repeat for \$6,000; and 4 miles and repeat for \$20,000. The character of the gentlemen composing the Association precludes the recurrence of the shuffling practice of the Pacific Jockey Club in the last 4-mile race.

## CRIME.

CRIME.

CANADIAN CRIME.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Belleville, Ont., May 16.—A cold-blooded murder was committed in the Township of Modoc Sunday. James McQuillan, who lives near the village of Bannockburn, separated from his wife about two months ago, but, through the intercession of friends, she agreed to live with him again, and on Sunday morning they left his brother's house for their own house, taking with them two young children. Four hours later Mrs. McQuillan's dead body was found lying by the roadside, with the skull smashed in and the brains scattered about. The husband was found at his father's house with the two children, and was at once arrested. His coat was spotted with blood and wet in places from an attempt to wash out the blood-stains.

An inquest was held and a verdict of willful murder rendered against McQuillan. He was brought here and lodged in jail to-day. The murdered woman was far advanced in pregnancy.

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PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—Complaints about the high prices charged by the restaurant-keepers within the Centennial grounds have become general. Even the extortionate Philadelphians and that the game is not nearly so pleasant when played on themselves, and are beginning to revolt and to acknowledge that the passive sanjugation of the verb "to fleece" is more unsopular than the active. The newspapers have for several days past manifested a disposition to rowl, hampered somewhat by a fear of injurge the prospects of the exhibition by deering outside parties from visiting. Following in the wake of public sentiment, ecording to the custom of official bodies, see Centennial Commission had a consultation upon the propriety of interfering with the estaurants. It was decided, after a short talk, not the Commission had full power to place restriction on all public houses inside the ground, on as to prevent imposition. Several restaurant-respense were summoned before the Commission and questioned as to the price-list, and builded to make a reduction. The German restaurant has already reduced the price of ser from 10 cents to 5 cents a glass, and some changes were made to-day on a bill of fare at the American restaurant. The "House of Public Comfort." tablished by the United States Commissioners as the main entrance, is now in full operation. It absences facilities for washing, a lunch-room, reption-room, barber-shop, boot-black stand, parleroom, etc., and basin. Towels are furnished, dreasonable charges are made for the other acmmodations.

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POLITICAL.

Address of the Liberals to the People of the United States.

What Should Be the Qualifications of a Presidential Candidate.

No Presidential Nomination, but the Platform Has a Bristowish Tinge.

Bullom Forging Far Ahead in the Gubernatorial Race.

The Feeling in Chicago Remains

Strong Against Beveridge.

frying to Compromise Matters in the First Ward.

## NATIONAL POLITICS.

THE LIBERALS.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The Independent feform Conference in this city finished its deliberations to-day, and adjourned without day. It,
eft as the result of its work an Executive Composed of the Business Committee of the Con-

AN ADDRESS TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. calling upon patriots to support the reform movement and aid in securing a reform Presi-dent. Resolutions taking a strong position for Civil Service reform were unanimously adopted. Carl Schurz and T. W. Higginson discussed the best way of giving the movement weight

with the country.

Sidney Thomas offered a resolution putting forward Charles Francis Adams as a candidate, but it was rejected, the sentiment of the Con-ference being in favor of naming no man, but of looking first to the Republican Convention for a candidate, second to the Democratic Con-

IF BOTH FAILED to give the country a reform candidate, then to nominate an Independent Reform ticket. The day was marked by even greater interest

mominate an Independent Reform ticket.

The day was marked by even greater interest and enthusiasm than the session on Monday. The approval of the work of Carl Schurz and his colleagues on the Business Committee in forming the address to the people was shown by the manner with which it was received. The utmost quiet reigned, broken only by the warm applicate which greeted every strong point and happy phrase. The frequency of these outbursts showed that the Conference welcomed the address as a production honoring alike the men who drafted it and the Conference which demanded it. The significance of the Centennial epoch in politics was forcibly expressed, and mingled with thoughts of what this Republic sence was, what it was intended to be, and what it now is. The Conference applicated the assertions that the people are sound and strong at the core; that national obligations must be fulfilled and the curse of an irredeemable paper currency removed; that the time has come when it is a question of life and death; that a corrupt monarch may live by the rule of force, but a corrupt monarch may live by the rule of force, but a corrupt monarch may live by the rule of force, but a corrupt monarch may live by the rule of force, but a corrupt monarch may live by the rule of force, but a corrupt monarch may live by the rule of the ends of political mercenaries through the cultivation of a tyrannical party spirit.

FIRE KERN WORDS

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publicans passed by Bristow, Mr. Adams said he would activith the Democratic party if it supported Tilden; if these siternatives failed, he would ad-vocate an independent reform ticket, which at least would give them the satisfaction of accon-

believed that a new reform party might be the only conscience party of this campaign, but it would be the victorious party of another campaign. It would be better first to look to other parties. If they did not offer the country an honest man, the reformers would be wise and strong enough to get such a man for themselves.

DORMAN B. EATON

stirred up much enthusiasm on Civif Services reform, and introduced strong resolutions on the subject, which were adopted.

HENRY RANDALL WAITE and: "We do not want Mortons, Conklings, and Pendletons in politics. We want men like Charles Francis Adams." The loudest cheering of the session followed this mention of the name of Mr. Adams. It began in the New England side of the hall, and spread quickly. PARKE GODWIN

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The gentlemen who met in the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday to met in the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday to confer upon the present political situation, with special regard to the Presidential campaign, resumed their session this morning, the Rev. Dr. Woolsey presiding. The President announced that the Committee on Address, appointed yesterday, was ready to report, and immediately Carl Schurz arose and read the following

ADDRESS TO THE AMERICAN PROPLESS

PELLOW-CRIMENS: A CONFERENCE of CHIEFERS

ADDRESS TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLES

PELLOW-CITIZENS: A conference of citizens-astembled in New York, sincerely desiring to serve
the best interests of the American people, beg
leave to submit to your candid consideration the
following appeal: A national election is approaching under circumstances of peculiar significance.
Never before in our history has the public mind
sees so profoundly agitated by apprehensions of
langers arising from the prevalence of corrupt
sendencies and practices in our political life, and
sever has there been greater reason for it. We
rill not desplay here in detail the distressing/entiogue of disclosures which for several years have
followed one another in rapid succession, and see m
to have left scarcely a single sphere of our political
if untouched. The records of courts, of State
legislatures, and of the National Congress speak
with terrible plainness, and still they are adding
to the scandalous exhibition.

THEN AND NOW.

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THEN AND NOW.

While such a state of things would, undersany ircumstances, appear most deplorable, it is pemiliarly so at the present moment. We are about to celebrate the one-hundredth birthday of our national existence. We have invited the nations of his earth on this great anniversary to visit our and, and to witness the evidence of our material progress, as well as the working and effects of hat republican Government which a century ago not rathers founded. The most inspiring memoies of our past history are rising up 'before us in a new glow of life, forcing upon us a comparison of what this Republic was once, what it was insended to be, fand what it is now; and upon this we have challenged the judgment of clvilized mantind, conjointly with our own. There is much of shick every American citizen has reason to be proud,—an energy and thrift, a power of thought is not every and the continuity of the continuity and a state of history abounding in illustrations of herice patriotism, fortitude, and risdom, a greater freedom from foreign wars and revolutionary changes of Government than most other nations can boast of, our Republic, but a century old, and just issued from the only great civil conflict we have had to deplore, so strong in resources and organization that it stands in the foremost rank of the grest powers of the sarth; and yet, with all these splendid results on record, it cannot be denied that, at no period during the century now behind us, have the American people been less satisfied with themselves. That tendential anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, being in so many respect to all Americans a day of sincerest pride and rejoicing, is felt to be in other respects not without self-reproach and humiliation. Of this, the curruption revealed in our political life is the cance.

To the honor of the American people be it said, very patrioti

there the mementoes and monuments of the virtues of the past, and here the shocking evidences of the denoralization and corruption of the present; there the glowing sudgies pronounced on the wissom and purity of the fathers, and here in mocking contrast the verdicts of courts and records of legislative bodies, illustrating the political morals of b-day, and this before all mankind solemnly summened as a witness to the exhibition and a guest to the least. Never was there cause for keener mortification, and keenly does it strike every patriotic heirt.

mortination, and keenly does it strike every pairiotic hert.

How can we avert such dangers and wipe off such
shame? By proving that, although the Government
machinery has become corrupt, the great body of
the people are sound and strong at the core, and
that they are honestly determined to reform the
abuses of our political life, and to overthrow at any
cost the agencies of evil that stand in the way.
Only such an effort, well-directed and sternly persevered in until success is assured, will save the
good name of the nation, prevent the prevailing
disease from becoming fatal, and restore to its old
strength the faith of our own people in their institations.

strength the faith of our own people in their institations.

At the impending national election various questions of great importance will be submitted to our
judgment. The settlement of the Civil War as constiuationally fixed must be conscientiously maintained,
and at he same time the Government strengthened
it the general confidence by the strict observance of constitutional principles, and the old
brotherhood of the people revived by a policy of
nutual justice and conclibation. Our solema and
duen-repeated pledge, faithfully to discharge all
national obligations, must be fulfilled, not only by
the payment of the principal and inherest of our
bonded debt, when due, but also the femoval, not
later than the time provided by existing law, of
the cause of our redundant irredeemable paper
currency, which not only impedes the return of
true prosperity, but has also largely contributed to
the existing demoralization.

true prosperity, but has also largely contributed to the existing demoralization.

WHAT IS WANTED.

These are grave questions, and there are more we might touch, were it our purpose to lay down a complete political platform; but grave as they are, still, in our present situation, we must, as American citizens, recognize it as our most pressing duty to reestablish the moral character of our Government, and to elevate the tone of our political life. Hought government is the first condition of enduring national prosperity, power, and freedom. Without the elementary virtues of political, as well as social life, decay will outstrip our progress. Our discussions and struggles about other great questions and principles will appear like a mockery and farce if we permit our public concerns to drift into that ruinous anarchy which corruption must necessarily bring in its train, because it destroys the confidence of people in their self-government, the greatest calamity that can befall a republic. It is a simple question of life or death. A corrupt monarchy my last by the rule of force.

A CORRUPT REPUBLIC CANNOT ENDURE.

It is useless to console ourselves with the idea that the corruption among us must be ascribed solely

death. A corrupt monarchy may last by the rule of force.

A CORRUPT REPUBLIC CANNOT ENDURE.

It is uscless to console ourselves with the idea that the corruption among us must be ascribed solely to the immediate effects of the Civil War, and will, without an effort at reform, soon pass away. There is another cause which is not transitory, but threatens to become permanent. It is the system which has made the offices of the Government the mere sport of party victory the system which distributes the places of trust and responsibility as the reward of party victory the system which distributes the places of trust and responsibility as the reward of party victory the system which distributes the places of trust and responsibility as the reward of party victory the system which degrades the civil service to the level of a mere party agency, and treating the officer as the hired servant of the party and taxing him for party support, stimulates corruption, and places it under party protection; the system which brings the organization of the parties under the control of the most selfashly interested, and therefore most active, element,—the place-holders and the place-hunters,—thus tending to organize a standing army of political mercenaries, to be paid out of the Treasury of the Government, who, by organized active, element,—the place-holders and the place-hunters,—thus tending to organize a standing army of political mercenaries, to be paid out of the Treasury of the Government, who, by organized active, element,—the place-holders and the place-hunters,—thus tending to organize a standing army of political mercenaries, to be paid out of the Treasury of the Government, who, by organized active, element,—the place-holders and the place-hunters,—thus tending to organize a standing army of political mercenaries, to be paid out of the treasury of the Government, who, by organized active, element,—the place-holders of our political history knows that since the spoils system was insugursted corruption has steadily grown from

that national obligations must be fulfilled and the curse of an irredeemable paper currency removed; that the time has come when it is a question of life and death; that a corrupt monarch may live by the rule of force, but a corrupt republic cannot ender; that the will of the people has been subjugated to the ends of political mercenaries through the cultivation of a tyrannical party spirit.

\*\*\*HIX KEEK WORDS\*\*

What can we do toward this end in the impending national election? In this respect, fellow-citizens, we consider it our duty to speak very plainly which were used to point out the men whom the Reformers would not support for the Presadency awakened prolonged applause and shouts of approperation of the American name more immediately dependent on the character, ability, and reputation of the men to be selected for the high-est offices. In view of the grave circumstances at reputation of the American people to make this a pure supports of the address followed as a matter of course. In the discussion that followed Carl Schurrs sidd that the weight and breadth of the movement did not depend entirely upon the names appended to the address. The virtue of the cause was in the cause itself.

\*\*CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, JR.\*\*, was londly called for, and responded in a brief speech, which was see foreble and outspoken that it made a strong impression on the Conference. He wanted an honest Government and honest money. He had come to tell the Republican party that, if it desired the support of the Independents, it could get that support by the nomination of Secretary the strong the proportion of the son of Charles Francis Adams do as well?\*\* If the Republicans passed by Bristow, Mr. Adams said he would activith the Democratic party if it supported Tilden; if these alternatives failed, he would activith the Democratic party if it supported. HONESTY THE WATCHWORD.

and dower, has failed to use his opportunities in reach of his observation, but for personal and party ends has permitted them to fester on; for such men may be counted on not to uncover and crush corruption, but for the party sake merely to conceal it more.

THOROUGH REFORM.

We shall support no candidate, however conspicious his position or brilliant his ability, in whom the impulses of the party managers have shown themselves predominant over those of the reformer, for he will be inclined to continue that fundamental abuse: the employment of the Government, for he will be inclined to continue that fundamental abuse: the employment of the Government, for he will be inclined to continue that fundamental abuse: the employment of the Govern of the fundamental abuse: the employment of the Govern of the fundamental abuse: the employment of the Govern of the fundamental abuse in the attract of the fundamental abuse in the attract of the fundamental abuse in the status of the fundamental abuse. The fundamental abuse is the status of the fundamental abuse in the status of the fundamental abuse in the status of the fundamental abuse. The fundamental abuse is the status of the fundamental abuse in the status of the

We shall support no candidate, however conspicions his position or brilliant his ability, in whom the impulses of the party managers have shown themselves predominant over those of the reformer, for he will be inclined to continue that fundamental abuse: the employment of the Government service as a beatherry of the candidate who however favorably indeed by his cannelate. Who however favorably indeed by his nearest friends, is not publicly known to possess those qualities of mind and character which the stern task of gennine reform requires, for the American people cannot now afford to risk the future of the Republic in experiments on merely supposed virtue or rumored ability, to be trusted on the strength of patriotic clitisens on the strength of patriotic clitisens on the strength of patriotic clitisens on the patriotic clitisens on the control of the control of

the Exsecutive Committees and committees with the Exsecutive Committees appointed at this meeting, so that efficient co-operation may become possible. Let no effort be spared in bringing the influence of patriotic public opinion to bear upon those who, in the customary way, are soon to nominate the party candidates; and then, in any event, let us be ready to do what the bear upon those who, in the customary way, are soon to nominate the party candidates; and then, in any event, let us be ready to do what the beat interests of the Republic demand. Our generation has to open the second century of our fational life, as the fathers opened the first. Theirs was the work of independence. Ours is the work of reformation. The one is as vital now as the other was then. Now, as then, every true American must have the courage to do his duty.

CARL SCRUPE, Missouri, Chairman.

MANYIN BRINNEN, Massachusetts.

L. F. S. FOSTER, Connecticut.

PARKE GODWIN, New York.

JOHN W. HOYT, Wisconsin.

Published by order of the Conference. Signed by Theodore D. Woolsey, President, the Vice-Presidents, and Secretaries.

The address was received with great applause, and, without discussion, was unanimously adopted. The following resolution was offered by Mr. Schurz:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

RESOLVED, That an Executive Committee be appointed by the Chair, consisting of the present Business Committee, with power to add to their number at least one from each State in the Union as far as practicable, and that this Committee be directed to use all proper means to carry out the purposes indicated in the address to-day.

Adopted, and also to reconvene this Conference or a larger meeting of a similar character if circumstances require it.

CIVIL SERVICE REPORM.

The following is the full text of the Civil Service resolution which was offered by Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, and unanimously adopted by the Conference:

Resolved, That we believe and shall insist that in

The following is the full text of the Civil Service resolution which was offered by Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, and unanimously adopted by the Conference:

\*\*Resolved\*\*, That we believe and shall insist that in the present condition of public opinion and public affairs it is wise policy looking to the immediate future, as it is also an imperative duty on the part of any party seeking to control the Federal Administration, to distinctly pledge itself, both in its platform and in the character of its candidates, to promptly vigorously carry corward such a thorough and systematic reform of the Civil Service as will bring the several departments of the Federal Government within their true sphere under the Constitution, and restore honor and efficiency to official life, and we maintain that no reform of the Civil Service can be either satisfactory or permanent which does not proceed upon such defined and open methods; and that, while allowing the party in power a representation of its opinion and policy in all appropriate places, does not at the same time provide and enforce plain and uniform regulations under which persons of public character and capacity shall have the opportunity of securing the places which favoritism and partisanship, in absence of such methods and regulations, are almost sure to command, it being the intended effect of a true reform of the Civil Service to limit the excesses of partisan and mercenary domination in our politics in the same degree that personal worth and independence will be honored and protected.

\*\*CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, JR.\*\*

Loud calls were made for Charles Francis Adams, Jr., and, as he stood up to speak, he was greeted with great applainse. He said: "This conference differs from others that I have attended for the past eight years. They only had a vague idea why they assembled; but our address, grand and magnificent, seets forth why we are here, and what J want a political and financial return to honest goverament, and honest money. [Cheers.] If you done the proper in dependence

chopping campaign. In this Centeunfal year I only ask to stand up and vote and be counted."
OTHER SPECHES.

Parke Godwin, ex-President Hopkins, Dorman B. Eaton, Prof. W. GR Sumner, and others also spoke in full sympathy with the address.
NO CANDIDATE.

Sydney Thomas, of Chicago, moved that the Conference recommend to the consideration of both parties and of the people of the country the name of Charles Francis Adams. [Applause.]

Mr. Eaton offered a substitute that the Conference make no Presidential nomination, and the substitute was adopted.

Mr. Schurz then moved that the Conference adjourn sine die, saying he hoped all would leave with the consciousness of having done something to make the national election of 1876 not unworthy the memories of the Centennial year.

Adopted, and the Conference adjourned.
The Executive Committee this afternoon remained in session about an hour, and decided to communicate with all States not represented at the Conference, in reference to the selection of gentlemen who shall compose the Managing Committee.

They made no selections of members, and will not probably do so for several days. One prominent gentleman from each State will be added to the Committee.

CONVENTIONS TO-DAY.

INPLATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 16.—The Independent National Convention will contain about 500 delegates. This evening delegates or representatives from 21 States had reported, and representatives from 21 States had reported, and four or five more were expected to-morrow.

ment, while the large majority are for immediate action.

The Convention will meet at 10 o'cleck to-morrow, but the nominations will not be made till Thursday.

The Central Committee of Indiana to-day placed the Hon. Anson Wolcott in nomination for Governor, vice Landers, declined, and nominated Richard Gregg. of Decatur County, for Lieutenant Governor; Urink Coulson, of Sullivan County, for Auditor of State, and Judge Peele for Supreme Judge in the Fourth District, vice Lindsay, declined.

The convention for the nomination of candidates for Congress in this district adjourned until the 5th of August.

THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.

CINCINNATI, O., May 16.—The political situation to-night is unchanged. Thurman's friends are still confident that they will carry the Convention, or, failing in this, will at least secure an unpledged delegation to the National Convention.

The meeting called for to-night in the interest of ex-Gov. Allen was addressed by the Hon. S. F. Cary and others in favor of a repeal of the Resumption act, the abolition of National Banks, and kindred topics, but took no other action relative to the programms to-morrow.

The platform is in doubt, and beyond the probability of a clause favoring the repeal of the resumption act, but little can be said of it.

The friends of both Allen and Thurman are very industrious to-night, but Thurman's friends appear most confident of carrying the Convention, and claim they are steadily gaining followers.

NARHYLLE, Tenn., May 16.—Contrary to expectations this State will be pretty fully represented at the Republican Convention by very full delegations. A cancus to-night decided not to instruct the delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, and not to nominate a Republican candidate for Governor util after the meeting of the two National Conventions. Interest centres in Bristow and Morton, about equally divided between the two. The contest in this respect is hot to-night, and a lively Convention is expected. A large number of Federal office-holders in delegates are general CINCINGARY, O., May 16.—The political situation to night is unchanged. Tharman's friends are still condens that they will curry that a sunpledged the state of th

was opposed by Mr. B. Wood, of Holliston, who declared Mr. Clarke to be such a politician that he could not trust his interests with him, for he supported Judge Thomas for Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Charles Francis Adams as Minister to England. Mr. Clarke was warmly defended by Estes Howe, Matthew Bowles, and George W. Morrill. Mr. Wood replied that he might be a good man but he was very crotchety, and he wouldn't vote for a crotchety man. Both were chosen manimonally on the next ballot. Both are pronounced Bristow men.

In the Fifth District James M. Shute, of Somerville, and John F. Dwinell, of Winchester, were chosen, both unpleaged or uncommitted, but with Blaine tendencies.

In the First District the Standard says that William T. Davis, is a Blaine man, and that Robers T. Davis, his colleague, though uncommitted, leans in the same direction.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANGOUS.

PENDLETON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Hiester Clymer is reported, upon undoubted authority as saying that the charges against Pendleton are an unmitigated outrage. Danforth, a Republican member of the same Committee, publicly says that nothing has been proved. This, in connection with a long correspondence from Washington in the World, backed up by an editorial vindicating Pendleton, is significant. The World has heretofore been hostile to Pendleton.

THE CONNECTICUT SENATORSHIP.

cant. The World has heretofore been hostile to Pendieton.

THE CONNECTICUT SENATORSHIP.

HABTFORD, Conn., May 16.—William H. Barnum was to-day elected United States Senator to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Ferry.

NEVADA DEMOCRATS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 16.—A dispatch from Virginia, Nev., says: The Democratic Convention selected as delegates, yesterday, to the National Convention at St. Louis, Messrs. Ellia, Kelley, Kaneen, Keating, Pail, and Dennis, unpledged. Tilden was the first choice and Thurman second. They adopted strong anti-Chinese resolutions.

ALABAMA REFUBLICANS.

MONTOSKER, Ala., May 16.—The Anti-Spencer Republican State Convention met and organized to-day. Fifty counties were represented, including the Republican strongholds. The delegates are equally divided between white and black. After a long debate a resolution to nominate a State ticket prevailed.

## STATE POLITICS.

ILLINOIS.

IROQUOIS COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WATSEKA, Ill., May 16.—A large and very harmonious convention of the Republicans of Iroquois County was held here to-day to select lelegates to the State Convention to assemble delegates to the State Convention to assemble at Springfield on the 24th inst. Addison Goodell, of Loda, was Chairman, and Henry Q. Keels, of Watseka, Secretary. The following delegation was selected by a committee appointed for that purpose: Capt. C. G. Culver, Watseka; the Hon. Addison Goodell, Loda; the Hon. A. S. Palmer, Onarga; Robert Foster, Sheldon; K. Shankland, Prairie Green; John Massey, Paneu; M. B. Parmeter, Clifton; Conrad Secret, Belmont.

mont.

This delegation was ratified by the Convention.

No instructions were given for Governor, as the Convention was divided on that question, but the delegation is understood to stant four for Beveridge, the other four being for Fort and Callom. Emphatic instructions were, however, given for George Scroggs for Secretary of State. Thomas B. Needles was indorsed as Auditor, and Senator Candeld recommended for Attorney-General.

The regular business of the Convention being transacted, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, amid rapturous applause:

\*\*Resoleed\*\*, By the Republicans of Iroquois County, in convention assembled, that, reposing the utmost confidence in the integrity: and ability, and patriotism of the Hon. Franklin Blades, we do most cordially and earnessily recommend him to the Republicans of the Righth Congressional District as their candidate for Congress from this district.

The resolution was presented by John A. Koplin, of Artesia, who accompanied its introduction with an admirable speech culogizing Dr. Blades. His remarks were received with the most enthusiastic demonstrations by the Convention.

Dr. Blades, being present, was called for, and gave expression to his keen sense of the honor conferred, and heartily thanked the Convention for their kindly feelings toward him.

Sycamore, Ill., May 16.—The DeKalb County Republican Convention instructed unanimously for Beveridge for Governor. They also recommended R. L. Divine for Congress, Mr. Keilum mended R. L. Divine for Congress. mont.
This delegation was ratified by the Conven-

Sycamore, Ill., May 16.—The DeKaib County Republican Convention instructed unanimously for Beveridge for Governor. They also recommended R. L. Divine for Congress, Mr. Kellum having declined. An informal ballot for President gave Blaine 34; Morton, 11; Bristow, 6; and Conkling and Grant I each.

MCLEAN COUNTY.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

BLOOKINGTON, Ill., May 16.—McLean County held its Republican Convention at Phornix Hall today for the selection of fifteen delegates to the State Convention and fifteen to the Congressional. The Convention was very full and hammonious in general, though there were a number of warm spats between different township delegations. The Hon. William M. Smith, of Lexington, was Chairman, temporary and permanent. The delegates to the State Convention were instructed unanimously for Cullom for Governor, and Benjamin for Lieutenant-Governor, none voting more heartily for instruction than they who had opposed Cullom. The Congressional delegates were instructed for Judge Tipton, of Bloomington, During the Convention, a letter was read by Joseph Denison, of Bloomington, withdrawing his name as a candidate for State Treasurer. For the sake of the unity and harmony of the party, at the close of the Convention a general reconciliation was effected between those who had participated in the bickerings in the early stage of the Convention.

OGLE COUNTY.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

tion was effected between those who had participated in the bickerings in the early stage of the Convention.

\*\*Special Disputch to The Tribuna.\*\*

ORROON, Ill. May 16.—The Ogle County Republican Convention met here this afternoon and elected the following delegates to the State Convention: Isaac Rice, J. L. Moore, H. C. Peek, Alexander Walkup, R. S. McClure, F. M. Tice, J. R. Hotelling, and J. A. McCrea. The delegation is unanimous for Cullom. They were instructed to vote as a unit for Edsail. The sentiment of the Convention was largely in favor of Bristow for President.

\*\*PRORIA COUNTY.\*\*

\*\*Special Disputch to The Tribuna.\*\*

PRORIA, Ill., May 16.—The Republican County Convention was held here to-day, and, after some sparring among delegates, the delegation of nine was secured. They go to the State Convention uninstructed, but it is generally understood that they are all privately pledged to Cullom.

\*\*LA SALLE COUNTY.\*\*

\*\*OTTAWA, Ill., May 16.—The Republican County Convention met this afternoon in this city. A pretty full delegation was present from the different towns. The Hon. F. Corwin was elected Chairman. On motion, a committee was appointed by the Chair to suggest thirteen names for delegates to the State Convention, six for Beveridge, six for Cullom, and one for Ridgway. The Committee brought in the following names: For Beveridge, six for Cullom, and one for Ridgway. The Committee brought in the following names: For Beveridge, of Cullom, and one for Ridgway. The Committee brought in the following names: For Beveridge, six for Cullom, and one for Ridgway. The Committee brought in the following names: For Beveridge, six for Cullom, and one for Ridgway. The Committee brought in the following names: For Beveridge, six for Cullom, and one for Ridgway. The Committee brought in the following names: For Beveridge, six for Cullom, and one for Ridgway. Beveridge, six for Cullom, and one for Ridgway. The Committee brought in the following names: For Beveridge, six for Cullom, and one for Ridgway. The Committe

burden of their song is "Glory enough for one day." They regard Mr. Cullom's chances as safe.
Judge Mosea, of Winchester, to-night amounced himself as a candidate for Secretary of State, and hopes to squeeze through between Harlow and Scroggs, but Scroggs friends think he is sure of the nomination on the first ballot. Returns are favorable to him to-day.

MERCER COUNTY.

ALEDO, Ill., May 15.—The Mercer County Republican Convention was held here to-day and the following persons elected as delegates to the State Convention: The Hon. George P. Graham, E. Crosby, E. A. Larkin, E. Littlefield, and W. Wolf. The delegates are uninstructed, but are, like the county, unanimous for shelby M. Cullom for Governor.

## LOCAL POLITICS.

THE FIRST WARD.

CLUB NO. 1.

The Republican Club of the First Ward held a meeting last evening at Union Hall, corner of Clark and Monroe streets. Mr. L. L. Coburn

Clark and Monroe streets. Mr. L. L. Coburn occupied the Chair.

Mr. S. W. King, Chairman of the Committee appointed at the previous meeting to select twenty names from which to choose ten delegates to the Convention to be held Saturday, and to confer with the leading members of the other Republican Club with a view of harmonizing the various interests and having but one delegate ticket presented to the primaries, reported that his Committee had selected the following names from which to choose delegates: Charles P. Kellogg, L. L. Coburn, William Baker, Simeon W. King, Henry Berg, Abner Taylor, Henry Field, John C. W. Balley, Charles Tobey. Dr. C. V. Dyer, Leonard Swett, J. K. Murphy, Capt. S. F. Brown, Washington Libby, Dr. J. H. Jordan, J. Appleton Wilson, Samuel G. Field, F. A. Brokoski, H. F. Lewis, and

Tobey. Dr. C. V. Dyer, Leonard Swett, J. K. Murphy, Capt. S. F. Brown, Washington Libby, Dr. J. H. Jordan, J. Appleton Wilson, Samuel G. Field, F. A. Brokoski, H. F. Lewis, and George T. Graham.

In regard to harmonizing the interests of the two Clubs, the Committee had had several consultations, and it was suggested that if each Club would select five names for delegates no opposition ticket would be brought out. The Committee further reported that they had agreed to change the place for the primaries to Warren's livery-stable, No. 265 Fifth avenue.

Mr. King stated that the other Club had chosen the following five delegates: W. H. Richardson, J. K. C. Forrest, H. M. Thompson, A. Dixon, Lincoln Dubois. He hoped this Club would accept them and select five more from their own number. One of the gentleman saked the conundrum whether Forrest and Richardson were Republicans. Mr. King defended the men, asserting that as a whole they were as good as could be expected.

Mr. Nickerson was of the opinion that a majority of them were bummers, and, what was more, they were Beveridge men.

Mr. Dore thought they ought not to be se particular at this time. Harmony was necessary if the Republicans meant to win.

The Chairman, while not at all satisfied with the names presented by the other Club, yet favored their being accepted, as otherwise the bummers would select all the ten delegates, while in this instance they can get but three, as two of the names were quite respectable. After considerable more discassion, which at times was rather heated, and which showed that Mr. S. W. King was the only Beveridge man present to know whom the gentlemen proposed would support for Governor. All but Mr. King said they would not support Beveridge. After the Committee to propose ten names from whom to choose five additional delegates to those proposed by the other Club.

One gentleman wanted to know whom the gentlemen proposed would support for Governor. All but Mr. King said they would not support Beveridge. After the Committee had propos

Various Statements of Causes of the Latest Relapse into Anarchy.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

NEW ORLEANS, May 16.—Statements as to the origin of the West Felicians trouble are conflicting. A dispatch received from Sheriff Kaufman by Acting Gov. Antoine states that Aaronstein, the white man killed, was accused of buying cotton-seed from the negroes, and was consequently in bad odor with the Regulators, and was killed by the Regulators. It is also stated that the cause of Aaronstein's death was his refusal to let the party have whisky. Another statement is that Aaronstein possessed a cow or a calf which was killed, and this trespass was supposed to be committed by a colored man.

the friends of the man who was whipped attacked Mr. Aaronstein and killed him. The subsequent proceedings were the result of a proclamation by the Sheriff of Wilkinson County, Miss., who stated that an uprising of negroes for unlawful purposes sisted in West Filiciana, called on them to disperse, and for a posse to put them down. Then followed the murders of the colored people by all who chose to follow the command of this Sheriff from Mississippi.

A private letter received in this city yesterday from Bayou Sara, written on the 15th, says the shooting of colored men reported yesterday occurred inside of the Mississippi line. Some 500 armed white men were reported to be in the neighborhood of Woodwille, and large bodies of colored men had congregated in the neighborhood. Skirmishing was going on at the Methodist Church near Woodwille at daylight Monday morning.

Fighting was also reported at a point about 12 miles from Fort Adams. Is was reported that several colored men had been taken from the neighborhood of Laurel Hill in West Feliciana inside the Mississippi line and hung.

In the various affairs several white and colored men had been taken from the neighborhood of Laurel Hill in West Feliciana inside the Mississippi line and hung.

In the various affairs several white and colored men had been killed and wounded. The colored men had been killed and wounded. The colored men har ported to have taken prisoners and horses.

A force of white men was said to have left Woodville Monday morning to stack a colored party on a plantation near the line.

The whites have picketed the whole country, and the negroes with dogs.

Most of the Republicans of West Feliciana had crossed the river into Point Coupee for safety.

The people of St. Francisville and Bayou Sara, with very few exceptions, took as part in the affair.

To the Western Associated Press.

with very few exceptions, took no part in the affair.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16.—The Cabinet Session to-day was of nearly three hours' duration. The Louisiana difficulties were the chief topic of attention. All the members of the Cabinet were present. A telegram from Acting Governor Antoine, of Louisiana, to Governor Antoine, of Louisiana, to Governor Kellogg, who is now in this city, was read by the President, the purport of which was that serious disorders had broken out in East Feliciana and other points, and reciting his difficulty in securing military authority to prevent bloodshed, as well as his apprehensions that further disorders were probable. The Acting Governor also telegraphed that the United States authorities were not inclined to act without a violation of United States laws. The result of the consideration of the matter in Cabinet was the sending of a telegram to Gen. Augur, commanding the United States forces in Louisiana, instructing that officer, on regulation of the Governor, and it appearing that the local authorities are not able to preserve order, to give such aid as in his discretion may be necessary to prevent bloodshed and violence.

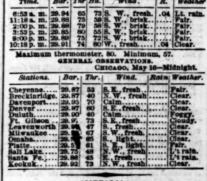
THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER. Washington, D. C., May 17-1 a. m.—Por the Upper Lakes, rising and stationary barometer, va-riable winds, slightly warmer and clear or clearing weather.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CRICAGO, May 16.

Time. Bar. The Hu. Wind. R. Weather



MEDICAL. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 16.—The Indiana State Medical Society met in annual session to-day, with a large attendance. There were delegates present from nearly fifty societies, and as many counties. Dr. J. H. Helm, of Pera, is President. The report of the Secretary shows that, during the year, great interest has been aroused in the profession throughout the State, and in nearly every county local organizations have been formed.

Papers were read by Dr. Hobbs, of Knightstown, on counter interies of the peivis: by L. D. Waterman, of Indianapolis, on a case of lithotomy with peculiar the series of the peivis: by L. D. Waterman, of Indianapolis, on a case of lithotomy with peculiar the series of the peivis: by L. D. Waterman, of Indianapolis, on a case of lithotomy with peculiar the series of the peivis: by L. D. Waterman, of Indianapolis, on a case of lithotomy with peculiar the series of the peivis: by L. D. Waterman, of Indianapolis, on a case of lithotomy with peculiar the series of the period of

THE BLACK HILLS.

Troublesome" Indians-Another Trans-portation-Rumor-Red Cloud. Special Disputch to The Tribuna. Shoux Giff, Ill., May 16.—N. L. Witcher, who started from here two weeks ago, via Fort Pierre, for the Black Hills, says, in a letter to his wife re-

for the Black Hills, says, in a letter to his wife received to-day:
"One of Dillon's stages was attacked by Indians 50 miles west of Fort Fierre yesterday. Five men were killed and scalped. The bodies are yet unberied. Our party will bury them to-morrow. The Indians are very troublesone through this section, and we have to look sharp for our scalps."
Exciting news from Deadwood and Crook City, Black Hills. 100 miles north of Custer City, was received here to-day. Several men who went from here send word back for all to come, and say they are taking out from \$10 to \$100 per day per man. The Sioux City Transportation Company start out a train from here next week.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Week.

Rocial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

FORT LARANIS, Wy. May 16.—There is undoubted evidence received here to-day that the raids on the Black Hillers are made by Indians from the Red Cloud Agency, instigated, probably, by Red Cloud himself. The several Indians wounded in the gghts with whites have been taken there for care. It is proven that Indians are using needle-guns of a calibre of 50, and firing 45 ammunition—a significant fact as to the resources of the Indians.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. WHERLING, W. Va., May 16.—In the Circuit Court of this District, in the case of James W. Sweeny vs. Register Company for libel, the Jury to-day returned a verdict of \$8,000 for plaintiff. NEW ORLEANS, La., May 16.—A dispatch from Gov. Kellogg says the Governing Committee of the New York Exchange have agreed to place Louisians bonds on the call-list of the Exchange, from which they have been excluded for the past two years.

ONABA, Neb., May 10.—The bridge over the North Platte River between Sidney, Neb., and Custer City, was completed and opened for travel on the 13th. It is a fine, substantial structure, and throwe open what is claimed to be the shortest route to the Hills.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dr. C. W. Benson's Celery and Chamomits Pills are prepared expressly to cure sick headache, nervous headache, dyspeptic headache, neuralgia, nervousness and sleepiessness, and will cure any case. Price 50 cents. Sold by Van Schack. Stev-son & Reid, No. 92 Lake street, corner Dearborn, and all druggists.

Nervous Headache.—Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills will cure nervous headache, sick headache, neuralgia and nervousness. Fifty cents a box. Sold by all druggists. Office: 106 North Eutaw street, Baltimore, Md.

Sick Headache.—Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills invariably cure sick and nervous headache, neuralgia, and nervousness. Price 50 cents. Sold by all draggists. Postage free.

Valuable and Reliable—"Brown's Bron-chial Troches" are invaluable to those exposed to sudden changes, affording prompt relief in Coughs, Colds, etc. Save Your Hair.—If you wish to save your sair and keep it strong and healthy, use "Burnett's Coccaine."

# LINENS!

Field, Leiter & Co.

STATE & WASHINGTON-STS., JUST RECEIVED:

**Bleached Damasks** At \$1 per yard. Napkins to match at \$2.50 per doz.

at \$2, \$2.50, and \$3 per dozen. Special Attractions in White Marseilles Quilts

At \$3 and \$3.50. The Greatest Bargains Chas. Gossage we have ever offered.

Desirable Offices TO RENT

TRIBUNE BUILDING. INQUIRE OF

WILLIAM C. DOW, Room 10, Tribune Building.

CORSETS. TO LADIDS. OUR SANITARY CORSET, With Skirt Supporter and self-adjusting Pads, secures health and comfort of body, with GRACE and BEAUTY of form. Call and see them at DR, HIATT & LE ROY'S, 135 Clark-st., corner of Madison.

Lady agents wanted.

BUSINESS CHANCES. CAR WORKS POR SALE.

The works of the Ohio Falls Car and Locemotive Company will be sold, as public auction, as the Court-louse store, in Charlestown, Clark County, Ind., on SATURDAY, June 10, 1878, between the Bours of a worlder, a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. Those are the largest at adjacent to Jeff car works in the country, are becomed as the country of the Court of the Country o

ONE DOLLAR Buys 7 2-pound cans Best Raspberries

IT PAYS TO TRADE ON THE WEST SIDE."

## CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S **BARGAINS!**

The following lines of SILKS, just reeived from the great New York AUCTION SALES, bought in the present depressed state of the market at a ruinous loss to the importers, are the CHEAPEST GOODS

At \$1.10, a line of handsome shades of 20-inch colored Gros Grains, worth \$1.50 to \$1.60.

At \$1.25, large lot very choice shades Lyons col'd Gros Grains; rich, bright lustre; never sold under \$1.75 to \$1.85.

At \$1.25, heavy, very rich colored Gros Grains, stylish shades; worth \$2.

The above 3 lots are worthy the imme-diate attention of purchasers before choices? shades are sold.

Trimming Silks from 75 cts. up-

Trimming Silks from 75 cts, upward.
At 65 cts., lot of Fancy Silks in
good-styles.
At 75 cts., New lines of Fancy
Silks, great bargains; some of
them formerly sold at \$1.25.
At 85 cts., Large Assortment of
Fancy Silks, very desirable
styles, much under value.
At \$1.25, line of Cheney's American Silks, stripes; same goods
formerly sold at \$2.
Heavy, all silk, Black Gros Grains,
\$1 and \$1.25.
At \$1.50, Splendid Cashmere Bl'k
Silks, worth \$2.
At \$1.75, Lyons Cashmere Gros
Grains, an extraordinary bargain.
At \$2 we shall offer a very rich,
heavy, and elegant Lyons Cashmere Silk, equal to anything
that can be bought elsewhere at
\$2.50.

\$2.50.
Two cases Fancy Grenadines at 6 1-2 cts., worth 25 cts.
Bl'k Grenadines at 25, 30, 37 1-2 cts., worth nearly double.
Special bargains in 8-4 Black Grenadines.

West-End Dry Goods House.

DRESS GOODS. AMONG THE

Madison and Peoria-sts.

BARGAINS

New Style Plaid Suitings,

Imported Serge Plaids. 28 cents, reduced from 35. Elegant New Brocade Dress Goods, 25, 30, and 35 cents.

ALL-WOOL DE BEGE, 35 cents. 50 Pieces 48-Inch Black Cashmere;

87 1-2 cents, worth \$1.12 1-2. NORWELL& SIMPSON,

105 State-st., Between Madison and Washington PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

& Co. Parasols!

Sun Umbrellas! We have an elegant line of these goods, from the best Twilled Silk in the market, all new and richly mounted in Shell and Fearl, Ivory and Gold, Tinted and Inlaid Pearl, Agate and Ebony, including every-thing choice and desirable appearing this season. Novelties in Canopy Parasols. Superior qualities of La-dies' and Gentlemen's Silk and Alpace

Umbrellas. State-st.--Washington-st.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE. **BEFORE YOU START** THE CENTENNIAL

OR ANYWHERE ELSE. Get a Yearly Accident Policy in the TRAVELERS

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INS. CO. Cash Assets 93,754,000
Surplus to Policyhelders 1,300,000
Paid on Accident Claims 2,300,000
Total Paid in Cash Benefits 2,000,000

J. H. NOLAN. General Agent, No. 84 Labello-S., Chicago, III.

# flight Country Movement of Currency-The Clearings \$3,300,000.

The Produce Markets Irregular---Corn Stronger.

## vevisions and Wheat Weak-Grain in Store.

## FINANCIAL.

The loss market presented nothing more than a moderate activity. Country banks are applicants in some quarters for accommodations, which, as a rule, are readily extended. The mercantile business of the city is not better than that of last spring, but is shout as good. Collections seem to have improved in the last two or three days, and the accumulation of the leanable resources of the banks a consequently augmented. The supply of miscollameous paper is small, and the banks are willing to make advances at favorable rates to good borrowers.

es of discount are 8@10 per cent at the banks stomers, with concessions to outside borrow-

paper is scarce.

New York exchange was sold between banks at the per \$1,000 premium.

The currency movement to the country remains

he clearings were \$3, 300, 000.

ONE REASON WHY BUSINESS IS DULL.
he following figures, showing the immigration of this country since 1866, give one of the reaswhy "business is dull." They are taken in the report of the Bureau of Statistics;

Arrivals. Year.

233, 418 1871.

234, 581 221 (230 1872.

234, 581 221 (230 1873.

234, 580 1873.

235, 590 1874.

236, 590 1874.

236, 590 1874.

236, 590 1874.

2371, 690 1875.

238, 591 140, 041

The same general features of duliness and macdon continue as before noted, only more intended on the same general features of duliness and macdon continue as before noted, only we note sales of moskeag \$1,500, and Pacific \$2,000—both \$1,000 per value. The latter is an advance from \$1,907%, and maintains its position with great tenacity from the duli times. It pays 20 per sent on par, so that to-day, even at the advanced price, it is a 10 per cent investment, tree of all taxes. It is a marked exception to fits associates. Ames Company has further declined from 300 to 250; Atlantic, 47 to 59%—going down titl a run; Bates has receded from 50% to 67%; familion, 825 to 800; Manchester, 116 to 115; estrimach, 1,025 to 1,000; Namckeag, 100% to 69%; and York, 1,225, ex-dividend, to 1,220. The following were unchanged: Hill, 75; Lyman, 51%; Middlesex, 135%; and Nashua, 600 per hare. Booten Journal of Commerce.

\*\*BOOSTING\*\* THE BONANZAS.\*\*

The San Francisco Bulletis of the 11th inst. anage company. It says:
After a year's preparation, the Trustees of the Lalifornia Mining Company have declared a dividend of \$2 per share, amounting to \$1,080,000, ayable on the 15th. The amount is the same as the last two dividends of the Consolidated Virginia dine, and equal to \$100 on the stock issued prior to anal, 1875. During this long period of preparation there has been no over raised beyond what was seen reduced by the mills which has been running on Consolidated Virginia ore, and due credit given to the California in the regions and the same successing the regular prosecution of the work of naking levels, winzes, and drifts; and this ore has been most of the California ore on the 5th of April, and the first shipment of \$200,000 was made on the 11th. The receipts for the first flacal month will approximate \$1,500.000. NEW ENGLAND MANUFACTURING SPOCKS.

all was started on California ore on the 5th, , and the first shipment of \$200,000 was a the 11th. The receipts for the first facal will approximate \$1,500,000. As the exwill not probably be over \$300,000, there good surplus left after paying the diviThe Sacramento mill has lately been emin connection with the California mill, and il hereafter be kept running.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Crita And County Bonds.

Crita And County Bonds.

Crita Crita County To et. bonds.

Crita Crita Cri ind interest.

LOCAL STOCKS.

St. Railway, South Side. 143

St. Railway, West Side. 145

Sty Railway, West Side. 5 W cent certif (25)

Rotatest. West Side. 102

Sty Railway, North Side. 122

Trader' Insurance Co. 127

Trader' Insurance Co. 76 

BY TELEGRAPH.
To the Watern Associated Press.

New York, May 16.—Gold steady at 112% at 112%.
Loans made flat and 1@3 for carrying.

112%. Loans made flat and 1@3 for carrying. Governments were strong.

Railroad bonds were dull and firm.

State securities were quiet.

Stocks were dull and featureless, except for coalroad shares, which were weak and lower. Transactions were only 41,000 shares, of which 4,000

were Pacific Mail, 3,600 Western Union, 4,000

Eric, and 14,000 Lake Shore.

Menny market easy; 3. Prime mercantile paper,
466.

Clearings, \$19,000,000.

Exports of produce, \$3,780,000.

Exports

10-40a, 107%; new 5a, 108%; New York Central, 99; Erie, 13%; preferred, 21%. REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for recon The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, May 16:

Huribut st, 144 ft n of Eugenie st, ef, 24 x126 ft, dated May 1.

Lincoin place, 100 ft n of Sophie st, w f, 50x106 ft, dated May 1.

Websier av, n e cor of Southport av, ef, 48 3-10x118 ft, dated March 5, 1873.

Broad st, 356 ft a of Archer av, e f, 24x 100 ft, dated May 16.

Western av, 60% ft n of Twelfth st, e f, 24x100 ft, dated May 16.

Western av, 60% ft n of Fillmore st, e f, 24x112 ft, dated May 16.

Page st, 170 ft n of Hubbard st, w f, 25x 125 ft, dated May 18.

Chicago av, 108 ft w of Kingsbury st, n f, 24x130 ft, dated May 16.

Some as above, dated May 16.

Same as above, dated May 16.

Some as above, dated April 24.

Some as above, dated April 25.

Some as above, dated April 26.

Sovern Of and near van Buren st, w f, 25x130 ft, dated April 28.

Some as above, dated April 28.

Some as above, dated April 29.

Sovern Of and near van Buren st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated April 29.

Sovern Of and near van Buren st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated April 29.

Sovern Of and near van Buren st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated April 29.

Sovern Of and near van Buren st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated April 29.

Sovern Of and near van Buren st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated April 29.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on

A BEAU SHIP FORD	Rece	ipts.	Shipments.				
STREET, ST. LO	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.			
Flour, bris,	14,849	10,940	11,343				
Wheat, bu	40,770	79,990		21,737			
Corn, bu	120,955	55,900	194, 682	37, 278			
Oats, bu	44,380	30, 220	109, 116	52, 230			
Rye, bu,	1,880	******					
Barley, bu	6, 250	3,080	1,276	1,843			
3. seed, lbs	65, 840	31,489	58,550	26,574			
F. seed, lbs	85, 887	43,928					
B. corn, lbs		******	62, 150	21,250			
C. meats		144,800	1,016,005	467,718			
Beef, bris			97				
Pork, bls		410	74	917			
Lard, lbs	84,400	252, 230	78,708	75,900			
Tallow, Ibs	16,460	5,470	15,600	**** *****			
Butter, 1bs	62,903	8,000	42,824	800			
D. hogs, No	6	**** *****	**** *****	**** *****			
hogs, No	. 9,815	10,622		Marid, 084			
Cattle, No	3,897	3,864	1,338				
beep, No	567	481	612	****			
Hides, Ibs	205, 913	183,857	116,610	96, 149			
H. wines, bris.	110	93	235	50			
Wool, lbs	157, 830	205, 404		758, 600			
Potatoes, bu	2,044	8,311	*****				
Coal, tons	2,990	**** ******	358	**** ******			
Hay, tons	110	******	38	**** 1.22.			
Lumber, m	10,314	11,008	2,437	1,740			
Shingles, m.,.	5, 600	4,240	785				
Salt, bris	13,535	- 41	1,545	1,491			
Poultry, lbs	80	7, 381	**** ******				
Poultry, coops.		77	**** *****	191			
Eggs, pkgs	2,008		402				
Cheese, boxes.	576	728	289	160			
G. apples, bris.	e06	418	16	*********			
Beans, Du	600	718	161	y			

Withdrawn from store on Monday for city consumption: 5,179 bu wheat, 320 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store on Tuesday morning: 1 car rejected winter wheat, 6 cars No. 1 N. W. wheat, 46 cars No. 2 N. W. do, 17 cars No. 2 spring, 13 cars No. 3 do, 5 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (80 wheat); 6 cars high mixed corn, 41 cars No. 2 do, 7 cars and 5,300 bu new mixed do, 30 cars rejected do, 2 cars and 2,000 bu no grade do (86 corn); 3 cars No. 1 cats, 7 cars No. 2 white cats, 13 cars No. 2 cats, 3 cars rejected do; 8 cars No. 2 barley, 3 cars No. 3 do. Total (220 cars), 95,000 bu. Inspected out: 32,-Total (220 cars), 95,000 bu. Inspected out: 32,-550 bu wheat, 166,645 bu corn, 17,485 bu oats,

Total (220 cars), 95,000 bu. Inspected out: 32,550 bu wheat, 108,645 bu corn, 17,485 bu cats, 888 bu barley.

The impression has gained ground in some quarters that rail freights to New York have been taken recently at lower rates than to Baltimore or Philadelphia. We are assured that this is not so; the rates to those cities being uniformly fixed by the rates to New York. Rebates have been made on all the lines at one time or another—probably not more to New York than to Baltimore or Philadelphia, and not so much as to Boston. The fact that fully three-fourths of the corn that has been sent from here to the East since the last crop began to move has avoided New York; is proof enough that, all things considered, freight and terminal charges, the New York route to Europe does not offer extra inducements to shippers by rail. New York has taken comparatively little share in the liberal breadshuffs movement of the past six months; and we may add that Chicago, in like manner, has done less than her usual share. In both cases, the trouble appears to be the same. People desire to avoid the charges for handling the grain as far as possible. The cost of transferring grain here is higher than consistent with the transaction of a big business. So long as the cut-off lines are willing to carry the grain around us cheaply, with lower rates by lake than by rail, the attraction might be great enough to compensate for the present handling-charges here, but not otherwise. It is not improbable, however, that the evil will work its own correction, though not perhaps to the direct advantage of our city. Some of our local dealers are now shipping direct from country stations to the East, employing Chicago capital to

work its own correction, though not perhaps to the direct advantage of our city. Some of our lecal dealers are now shipping direct from country stations to the East, employing Chicago capital to carry the produce-of the West around us; and the lake-carrying business may yet be revived by arrangements to receive and transfer to vessels at Calamet. There seems to be no other hope of bringing up our receipts of grain to the old standard, unless the advice tendered last winter be taken and acted upon. That was to the effect that the railroads shall handle and transfer the grain in elevator here, without charging storage to the shipper unless the grain be actually held here longer than is necessary to sell on the open market.

The leading produce markets were very irregular yearcrday, provisions being dull and easier, while grain was active, and the principal cereals firm, though there was no great strength, except in corn. The weather was unsettled, but was not regarded as unfavorable to the crops, and the cereal movement was fair, the inspection into store being again light. There was not much talk about war in Turkey yesterday, but the prospect appears to have been the cause of a stronger feeling at other points.

Dry goods were ordered rather sparingly, and the market wore a very quiet look. In the department of prints, summer dress fabrics, and notions there was some stir, but, with the above exceptions, there was no animation in trade. Prices were steady. The demand for groceries was fair. ceptions, there was no animation in trade. Prices were steady. The demand for groceries was fair, and only fair. In values there were no quotable changes, most lines ruling steady and firm. But-ter was dull and weak, with a tendency to reduced

changes, most lines railing steady and firm. Butter was dull and weak, with a tendency to reduced prices. Cheese also was weak and unsettled under increasing receipts. In the fish market there were no changes. Dried fruits were ordered with some freedom, and both domestic and foreign were held at very full figures. Coal and wood were dull,—the latter at 50c decline. Oils were generally steady. The bagging trade remains quiet, and prices are easy. Stark and American were cut down ½c.

The lumber market was quiet. At the docks the offerings were fair, and a few sales were made early, but the city dealers had bought freely on the previous day, and were out of the market yesterday, and the country was slimly represented. The yard business was only fair. Metals and timners goods were unchanged. Trade was only fair and prices were steady. Rails were quoted at \$3.10. The wool and seed markets were again wery dull and weak. Hides were unchanged. Hay was more plenty and some qualities were easier, owing to the larger offerings. Green fruits were in fair request, and all reasonable varieties were firm, strawheries and oranges being higher. Seeds were dull and weak, especially timothy and clover, the demand for which seems to have almost ceased. Poultry was masler, and eggs weak, wring to larger offerings.

Lake freights were dull and ½c lower, wheat

### MINING STOCKS.
### MINING ST

No grade... No. 2 whit 17,740 Total.

RyeNo. 1....
No. 2... 1,408 63, 965 67,588 38,504 2,500 924 98, 463 14, 084 9,363 99, 955 18, 040 10, 258 123, 251 33, 928

109 bu wheat, 695, 738 bu corn, 288, 210 bu cats, 3, 620 bu rye, and 1,392 bu barley. Total decrease, 1,248,075 bu.

The above reported stocks of Northwestern wheat include 39, 407 bu No. 1 Minnesots and 179,546 bu No. 2 do.
POREIGN IMPORTATIONS

FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS
received at Chicago customs May 16, 1876: Field,
Leiter & Co., 3 cases cotton; Kantzler & Hargis,
5 cases cigars; D. B. Fisk & Co., 1 case manufacturers of cotton; J. Felckenthol & Sons, 1 cask
brandy; Hartmann Bros. & Lindauer, 5 ¼ casks
brandy, 5 ¼ casks gin; Stettaner Bros. & Co., 1
case dry goods; Steele & Price, 8 casks argols;
Hart Bros. & Co., 1 case linens; W. F. Bemis &
Co., 1 case cigars. Amount of duties collected,
\$2,976,54.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were quiet in the aggregate, and again tended downward, though there was no severe deciline. Hogs were quoted steady, with a moderate supply, but advices from other cities were not encouraging to holders, and there were very few orders here to buy. Hence more was offered for sale than was wanted, and the market weakened accordingly.

MESS PORK—Was less active and easier, the market declining about 15c per bri from the preceding evening, and 30@30e from the closing quotations of Monday's regular seasion. Sales were reported of 750 bris seller June at \$20.00@20.85; and 4,000 bris seller July at \$20.00@20.85; and 4,000 bris seller July at \$20.00@20.85; and 4,000 bris seller July at \$20.00@20.85 seller May: \$20.00@20.85 seller June; \$21.00@21.25 seller August. Seller he year was nominal at \$17.50@1.20.00.21.65 seller July; and nominally at \$21.20@21.25 seller August. Seller the year was nominal at \$17.50@1.20.00, and extra at \$15.50@15.75.

LARD—Was moderately active for July, and very quiet on other deliveries, declining 50 per 100 the from the reduced prices of Monday afternoon. Sales were reported of 1,000 tes seller June at \$12.400.21.20, and 11,750 tos seller Juny at 12.01 at \$12.40.01.20, and extra state of the seller June; \$12.50.01.20, and extra PROVISIONS.

those ments not being sold on 'Change. The following was the closing range of prices:

Shoul. Long Short Short Short Short Shoul. Long Short Short Short Short Shoul. Long Short Short Short Shoul. Long Short Short Short Should be should BREADSTUFFS.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in fair demand but quiet, on account of light offerings, the stocks in the hands of most dealers being quite small. The recent advance was well sustained. Sales were reported of 100 bris winters on private terms; 1,000 bris apring extras, chiefly at \$3.000 5.76; and 75 bris rps flour at \$4.37%64.50. Total, 1,225 bris. The market closed steady at the following range of prices: Choice winter extras, \$7.37%67.87%; common to good do, \$5.30%57.52; shipping extras, \$4.50 65.00; good do, \$5.30%57.52; shipping extras, \$4.50 65.00; good do, \$5.00%5.37%; choice do, \$5.50%5.75; pring superdines, \$3.00%5.00; rys flour, \$4.35%6.30.

Bran—Was quiet and steady at the recent decline, with smaller offerings. Sales were 30 tons at \$10.50 on track and free on board cars.

CONE-MALS—Sale was reported of 10 tons coarse at \$17.75 on track.

WHEAT—Was active, and irregularly stronger in the early part of the session, with a weak feeling later.

WHEAT—Was active, and irregularly stronger in the early part of the seasion, with a weak feeling later. The market rose yet higher, but closed yet lower than on Monday afternoon. Liverpool was reported strong, under a good demand, the "ticker" quoting spring 20s and per 100 as higher, and Now York was firm, while the receipts here were again light, and the official posting showed a decrease of saarly 380, 000 bu last week in the quantity in store, which is now reduced to less than 1,500,000 bu by the shipments of this week. But the share advance of Monday was chiefly based upon these conditions, so that there was less demand yesterday, and several longs essayed to close out near the top, which caused inter weakness. There was a very good demand for shipment, and that not confined to the lower grades. No. 2 being freely purchased for export. The luquiry for future delivery was variable and uncertain—at times active, at others sluggish. The weather was regarded as favorable for the growth of soring wheat, and reports from the winter districts agree in promising at least a good average crop. Hence a good many operators were inclined to look upon the trice of wheat in this market as high enough, especially as corn and oats are low; and there were more orders in to sell, in consequence. Selfer June opened as \$1.076, recoded to \$1.006, advanced to \$1.007, recoded to

Action of the new mixed at 444ct, \$ 500 bu do at 454ct, \$ 500 bu acts at 454ct, \$ 600 bu presented at 45ct 500 bu cars at 454ct, \$ 600 bu do at 4560b, give on heard cars. Total, 118, 200 bu.

OATS—Were more active and firmer for cash or the month, and easier for the longer futures. The trading was principally in cash, which was probably taken for shipment, and there was acone inquiry from the May shorts. The market open hower than Monday alcomplete the company of the property of the proper

gregate. Little is known about planting this apring. An increase in the acreage in Kansas and other Western States is expected, and probably as much seed will be planted in this State as usual, Quotations: Choice huri, 860c; No. 2 huri, 768c; choice medium, 767%c; good medium brush, 660c; fair inside and covers. 563%c; inferior. 464%c; crooked, 360c.

BEANS—Were dull at 50c481,10 for Western offerings, which varied widely in quality. Sales were reported at 50c.

BAGGING—The bagging trade is not as active as it might reasonably be expected to be at this stage of the

ported at 50c.

BAGGING—The bagging trade is not as active as it might reasonably be expected to be at this stage of the season, and the market still displays a lack of strength. Stark A and American A have been reduced a 36c, the former to 25%c, and the latter to 25c. Other brands remain as before. We now quote as follows: Stark A, 25%c; Peerless AA, 25c; Lewiston, 24%c; Montaup, 25c; Ontario, 25c; American A, 25c; Montaup, 25c; Ontario, 25c; American A, 25c; Amoskeag, 25%c; Otter Creek, 25%c; burlap bags, 4 bu, 14%g15%c; do, 5 bu, 18g18c; gunnies, single, 14%g15%c; do, 6 bu, 18g18c; gunnies, single, 14%g15%c; do, double, 25%g4c.

BUTTER—There was no further decline in prices of this staple, but the market has an undertone of weakness, and, should the supply continue to increase, as there is every likelihood of its doing, the quotations will no doubt soon findergo a further reduction. There is considerable pressure to sell, and consequently prices show some irregularity. At the Casing the quotations with much apparent interest. We repeat not alking hold with much apparent interest. We repeat not alking hold with much apparent interest. We repeat not according to the good CHEKEE—Is dull and unsettled. The recepts are libered, and effect for poorer qualities.

CHEKEE—Is dull and unsettled. The recepts are inclined to meet the views of buyers. Quotations are 8 elice for good to cholong grades, and 658c for poorer qualities.

to prevent an accumulation of stocks. Jobbers are included to the choice grades, and class for poorer qualities.

COAL—Anthracite remains inactive, and is quoted weak, with a tendency to reduced prices. There is a steadily fair demand for soft varieties at unchanged prices. We quote: Lackswanns, range and muk \$10.00; do. e22, \$8.50; cannel, \$7.0067.50; Eric, \$7.00; 150 abourg. \$7.0067.50; Hocking Walley, \$6.00; Bloom of the country of th

86. COST. OD PER BOX; lemons. 85. SOSSE. OD per BOX; plneapples, \$3. COSE. SO per dox; bananas, \$3. COSE. SO a bunch.

GROCERIES—Coffees were quiet and did not show much strength. Sugars were fairly active, and were held firmly. Bloos. strups, starch, and soaps ruled steady. Spices were duit, with pepper selling slightly lower. The general trade was moderately active at the quotations given below:

Rice—Rangoon, 6/607c; Carolina, 7/408c; Louisiana, 6/607bc.

Ava. 20031c; Java. No. 2, 270330c; Louisiana, 6/607bc.

Ava. 20031c; Java. No. 2, 270330c; Prime do. 23c; 22/6020c.

22/6c; common to fair, 20/6021c; good to prime do. 23c; 22/6c; common to fair, 20/6021c; good to prime do. 23c; 22/6c; common to fair, 20/6021c; good to prime do. 23c; 22/6020c.

Avgara—Fatent est loaf, 11560115;c: granulated, 10/6cs lingspore Java. 23cs/2006; Cost. Rica. 22/6020c.

Avgara—Fatent est loaf, 11560115;c: granulated, 10/6cs line; A standard, 10/6cs lo. No. 2, 10cs. B, 6/6cs extra C, 6/6cs ovice; C No. 2, 20cs. B, 6/6cs extra C, 6/6cs ovice; C No. 2, 20cs. B, 6/6cs extra C, 6/6cs ovice; C No. 2, 10cs. B, 6/6cs extra C, 6/6cs ovice; C No. 2, 10cs. B, 6/6cs extra C, 6/6cs ovice; C No. 2, 10cs. B, 6/6cs extra C, 6/6cs ovice; C No. 2, 10cs. B, 6/6cs extra C, 6/6cs ovice; C No. 2, 10cs. B, 6/6cs extra C, 6/6cs ovice; C No. 2, 10cs. B, 6/6cs extra C, 6/6cs ovice; C No. 2, 10cs. B, 6/6cs extra C, 6/6cs ovice; C No. 2, 10cs. B, 6/6cs extra C, 6/6cs ovice; C No. 2, 10cs. B, 6/6cs extra C, 6/6cs ovice; C No. 2, 10cs. B, 6/6cs extra C, 6/6cs ovice; C No. 2, 10cs. B, 6/6cs extra C, 6/6cs ovice; C No. 2, 10cs. B, 6/6cs extra C, 6/6cs ovice; C No. 2, 10cs. B, 6/6cs extra C, 6/6cs ovice; C No. 2, 10cs. B, 6/6cs extra C, 6/607cs; C No. 2, 10cs. B, 6/6cs extra C, 6/607cs; C No. 2, 10cs. B, 6/6cs extra C, 6/607cs; C No. 2, 10cs. B, 6/6cs extra C, 6/607cs; C No. 2, 10cs. B, 6/6cs extra C, 6/607cs; C No. 2, 10cs. B, 6/6cs extra C, 6/607cs; C No. 2, 10cs. B, 6/6cs extra C, 6/607cs; C No. 2, 10cs. B, 6/6cs extra C, 6/607cs; C No. 2, 10cs. B, 6/6cs extr

do. 846856; common do. 74686; choice molasces sugar, sessent; common to good do. 74666; diamond drips, 31.05cs. 1.0; silver drips, extra fine, 50685c; good sugar-house sirup, 50655c; extra do. 58660c; New Orleans molasces, choice, co-porte fine molasces, 45650c; common molasces, 87640c; bische sirup, 25660c; New Orleans molasces, 87640c; bische sirup, 25660c; canda, 26660c; common molasces, 87640c; bische sirup, 25660c; canda, 26660c; complete, 25660c; common successive sirup, 26660c; canda, 26660c; sirup, 26660c; common molasces, 87640c; dische sirup, 26660c; common successive sirup, 26660c; common sirup,

narkets.

1100N Common iton is now quoted at 27. Manual 1100N Common in another to the state of the large friendly to the new card. The demand is only fair.

METALS AND TIM NEERS STOCK. Trade commines that at the prices given last weak. Quotations:

Polity 120 No. 1, 200; No. 2, 100.

Polity 120 No. 2, 200; No. 2, 100.

Polity 120 No. 2, 200; No. 2, 100.

Polity 120 No. 2, 200; No. 2, 20

general expectations. The policy of ordering from hand-to-mouth, or as the necessities of their trade may require, is still being pursued by interior merchants, and aimost as rigorously as during the seasons immediately following the panie; consequently the "pyring" and "fall" trade is now ealy a little more animated them during the intervening months. Despite the fact that for weeks past many lines of goods have been effered at unprecedentedly low prices, there has been, and still is, an entire absence of anything resembling a speculative tendency, the demand being strictly in accordance with current consumptive wants. The fact that country merchants, as a rule, are carrying light stocks leads our jobbers to anticipate a steadily fair demand for staple and seasonable goods far into the summer, and at the extreme low prices now current there is a steady feeling. Below are the revised quotations:

Atlantic A. 4-4. 9. Cabot A. 4-4. 80, Atlantic B. 4-4. 9. Cabot W. 4-4. 8. Atlantic P. 4-4. 7. New Hartford, AA. 60, Atlantic P. 4-4. 7. New Hartford, AA. 60, Atlantic P. 4-4. 7. New Hartford, AA. 60, Atlantic P. 4-4. 9. Lawrence, Li. 4-4. 7. Indian Head, 4-5. 8. Agavant P. 4. 60, Maccont. 10 Mystic River. 74, Erramort, C. 77, Stark A. 4-6. 88, Empire State. 69, Augusta 8. 60, Mystic River. 74, Grantic B. 60, Mystic River. 75, Grantic B. 60, Mystic River. 74, Grantic B. 60, Mystic River. 75, Grantic B. 60, Mystic River. 74, Grantic B. 60, Mystic River. 75, Grantic B. 6

PINE BROWNS.

10 Indian Orchard, NN.

86 Indian Orchard, RR.

8 Dwight Star, 4-4.

96 Dwight Star, 40-in.

81 Confinental C.

8 Boott, M.

76 Newmarket A.

84 Massachusetts B.

96 Great Falls M. Garner Flat..... Washington ..... Prize Medal..... High colors, Ic e 

Lonsdale cambrisNew York Mills.
Utica Nenparell.
Wannautta, 4-4.
Davol.
Pride of the West.
Langden, GB.
Fruit of the Loom.
Gem of the Spindit
Lonsdale.
Androscogrin, L.
Amoskoa. 133 Hope.
13 Hope.
14 Senate AA.
15 Dwight Star.
11 Railowell, Q.
16 Boots E.
10 Green, G.
104 Vanghan, XX.
105 Suffolk, L. HAMS. JEANS.

10 Clarendon
TICKS.
25 Conestogn CCA, 7-8.
224 Conestogn CCA, 7-8.
224 Conestogn CT, 4-4.
214 Conestogn AA, 30-in.
174 Methuen AA
16 Manhattan
144 York, 22-inch.
135 York, 30-inch.
136 Swift River.
19 Swift River.
19 Ocean.
177 Pittsfield.

Minehaha e-3.
Amoskesg e-3.
Amoskesg e-3.
Amoskesg s-3.
Dicaville, A. 05-60 10-6
Hamilton,
Uncaville, UGA 11612
Amoskesg 138 Dolymount.
Everett 136
Everett 156
Ev

NEW YORK, May 16. -Business was quiet with domestic commission bouses and cotton goods.
The market was unsettled by announcements that
6,000 packages of domestic will be peremptorily sold at auction Tuesday next. Heavy cassime

oreign goods were dull. LIVE STOCK.

Cattle. 3,897 ... 5,000 587 600 9,815 10,500 20,315 14,867 27,137 8,897 9,198 8,843 1, 167 464 685 Total .

cessive (the yarus contained tully 7,000 mean), our the position of the Eastern market was such as to check the tendency to activity on the part of shippers, and the day may be classed among the dullest and most unsatisfactory of the season. Fat pony-built steers, weighing from 1,000 to 1,150 lbs, was the only class for which the market had even the sp-

exceptions, there were no transfers above st. 2. 1se prevailing figures were, for altipring beeves, \$4.256
4.70, and for stockers and butchers' stuff \$3.754.25.
Old cows and interior mixed lots sold at \$2.7563.50. The market closed dull.
QUOTATIONS.
Choice Beeves-Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year eld steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,550 bs.

Good Beeves-Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,400 bs.
Medium Grades-Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,300 to 1,400 bs.
Medium Grades-Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,300 to 1,400 bs.
Medium Grades-Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,300 to 1,400 bs.
Medium Grades-Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,500 to 1,400 bs.
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Medium Grades-Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,500 to 1,400 bs.
Medium Grades-Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,500 to 1,400 bs.
Motoric Cattle—Common eatile, weighing 1,500 to 1,000 bs.
Motoric Cattle—Common eatile, weighing 1,500 to 1,000 bs.
Motoric Cattle—Common eatile, weighing 1,500 b

28. 5027. 50 for interior to extra heavy. The market closed quiet:

\*\*Ros Silbs.\*\*

\*\*No. Av. Price.\*\* No. Av. Price.\*\*

\*\*No. Av. Price.\*\*

\*\*No.

\$8.75; extra \$8.0028.50; first quality, \$6.507.50; second, \$5.7508.50; third, \$4.7505.50.
Susser-Receipts, \$04; prices freedy; sales of year-lings in loss as \$2.0028.50 each; extra, \$4.002.50 or 16,0000 per ib; sheared, 465545.

The cargo market was quiet and easy. The efferings numbered about 30 cargoes early, and 8 or 10 vere sold during the day. The city dealers bought so freely on the previous day that they were not very well represented as to numbers posteriory, and the country demand was small. Prices were unchanged, except for lath, which declined to \$1.20, but were quoted at \$1.25 (1.27% Joints and seantling soft at \$3.000 0.00 for observed or Ludington, and inch-staff at \$3.000 0.00 for formmon, and \$10.000 10.00 for for far to good. The better grades of lumber continue dull. Shingles were quoted at \$2.12% \$2.30, and a choice brand from Manister recently brought \$2.50. Pickets are quoted at \$7.00.

The yard business appears to be increasing, but the market is weak, especially for uppers, which are quoted lower. Lath and shingles also are lower in consequence of the drop at the wholesale market. Quotations:
First and second clear. \$3.0000.00 Third clear, linch. \$2.0000.00 Third clear, thick. \$2.0000.00 (1.2000.00 form; first and second. 11.00018.60 (1.2000.00 for flooring, first and second. 11.00018.60 (1.00018.60 for four mon siding. 11.00018.60 (1.00018.60 for four mon siding. 11.00018.60 (1.00018.60 for four flooring).

ing, 20 to 26 ft...

Athingies 1.606 1.75
Athingies 2.402 2.60
The Lumberman states that the receipts of lumber by lake and raif from Jan. 1 to May 10, 1879, were 35, 784,000 ft. in 1875. And of shingies 104, 500 and and ft. if from Jan. 2 to May 10, 1879, were 35, 784,000 ft. in 1875. And of shingies 104, 300 and and the previous year. The receipts by lake to data have been considerably larger than they were for the same time last spring, and tumber is selling almost at hast year's price, and some kinds are scrainly lower.

The shipments since Jan. 1 were.

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18 BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN. Special Disposes to The Tribune.

Liverroot, May 16-11 a. m. -Flours-No. 1,
24s; No. 2, 22s.

Grain-Whest-Winter, No. 1, 9s 10d; No. 2, 9s

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 10d; No. 2, 9s 6d; spring, No. 1, 5s 4d; No. 2, 8s; white, No. 1, 5s 9d; No. 2, 9s 6d; club, No. 1, 10s 2d; No. 2, 9s 10d. Corn, 26s 3d@20s 6d.
Phovisions—Pork, 82s 6d. Lard, 58s 6d.
Liverpool, May 16—2 p. m.—Weather dull.
GRAIN—Wheat frm; spring No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 8s 3d; white No. 1, 9s 10d; No. 2, 9s 8d; club, No. 1, 10s 4d; No. 2, 9s 10d. Corn dull; 20s@ 26s 3d.

Mast machanical.

Hest unchanged. LATEST. LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, May 16.—Latest—Corron—Steadist; 614@6 5-16; sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation, and 6,600 American.

Tarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet and un-

Tarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet and unchanged.

Brandsturys—Wheat—Receipts for three days,
17,000 qrs, including 7,000 American; California white wheat, average, 9s 8d@0s 10d; do club, 9s 10d@10s 4d; red Western spring, Na. 2 to No. 1, 8s 3d@0s 6d; de winter, 9s 6d@0s 10d.

Fiour—Western canal, 22@24s. Corn—Western mixed, 25s@26s 3d. Oats—American, 28@25s 6d.

Barley, do, 3s 6d. Peas—Canadlan, 30s@36s 6d.

CLOVES-SEED—American, 55@65a.

Paovisions—Prime meas pork, 82s 6d. Cheese.
—Fine, do, 56s. Bacon—Long clear, 51s; short do, 55s.

TALLOW-Fine American, 41s.
PETROLEUM-Spirits, 7s 3d@7s 6d; refined,
11s 3d.

LINSERD OIL-23e 6d. RESIN-Common, Se; pale, 12@15a, SPIRITS TURPRITIES—23s 6d. \*\* LONDON, May 16.—REPIRED PROPERTY—10s bl@11s 3d.

LINSEED CAKE-90 10d.
PRANKPORT, May 16, -UNITED STATES BORDS-New 5s, 102%.
ANTWERP, May 16.—PETROLEUM—27s 9d.
PARIS, May 16.—RENTES—105f 22%c.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Grans—Wheat—Market 1c better, with a fair export and moderate home-trads demand; sales of 126,000 bu at \$1.06@1.10 for redemand; sales of 126,000 bu at \$1.06@1.10 for rejected spring; \$1.10@1.28 for ungraded spring; \$1.12@1.18 for No. 3 Chicago; \$1.14@1.18 for No. 3 Chicago; \$1.26@1.23 for No. 2 Chicago; \$1.21@1.23 for No. 2 Northwestern; \$1.25@1.27 for No. 2 Milwaukee; \$1.30@1.32 for No. 2 Shring; \$1.15@1.33 for winter red Western; \$1.25@1.27 for No. 2 Milwaukee; \$1.30@1.32 for No. 1 spring; \$1.15@1.33 for winter red Western; \$1.20@1.45 for amber do; and \$1.35@1.50 for white Western. Rye firmer at \$0@81e for Western, and 99@93e for State; sales of \$0.00 bu Canada, to arrive from Oswego, at 92c in bond. Barley and barley-mali quiet and unchanged. Corn—Without decided change, and moderately active; sales of 41,000 bu at 55c for no grade mixed; 60c for steamer mixed; and 61%c for graded mixed; also 5,000 bu graded mixed for June at 61c. Cats heavy, with sales of \$0,000 bu at 36@47c for mixed Western and State; and 45@53c for white Western and State;

30,000 bu at 38@47c for mixed Western and State; and 45@53c for white Western and State. Provisions—Middles quiet; 11½@12e for long clear. Lard heavy; sales of 100 tcs at \$12.97½ for prime steam; at the first call, for May \$12.00 were bid and \$12.87½ asked; for June \$12.75 was bid and \$12.90 asked; for Juny \$12.96 was bid and \$12.97½ asked; for August \$13.05 was bid and \$13.10 asked; and for September \$13.10 was bid and \$13.29½ asked.

Whishx—Market quiet; \$1.11½ bid; beld at \$1.12.

GROCERIES—Sugar—The market remains firm, with a fair demand; fair to good refining, 7½@ 715-10c; prime, 8c; and Nos. 10 and 12 Havanna, 7½@5%c. Coffee—Market quiet and nominally unchanged; Rio, 15½@18½e in gold: Marscalbo, 16@19c in gold. Tallow rules quiet and steady; quoted at 8½e for prime city.

To the Western Aspectated Frees.

NEW YORE, May 16.—Covyon—Steady; 12.3-16@12%c; futures steady; May, 12.5-32@12.3-10c; June, 12.3-16@19.7-30c; July, 12%c; August, 12½c; September, 12½c; October, 12.11-32@12%c; November, 12½c; October, 12.11-32@12%c; November, 12½d; October, 12.11-32@12%c; November, 12½d; October, 13.11-32@12%c; November, 12½d; October, 35.400.5.75; white wheat extra, \$5.80@3.70; to somment to good extra, \$5.60@3.5; good to choice, \$5.40@5.75; white wheat extra, \$5.80@7.70; extra Ohio, \$5.06

Ø7.700; \$1. Loais, \$5.30@9.00; Minnesots patent process, \$6.50@9.50. Hye flour steady; \$4.75@5.30.

and Western, \$2. Dogs. 107; common to Book.

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July. Oats dall; lower to sell; Western mired 33c bid. Rye and barley dall and unchanged. WHISKY—Quiet, but steady; \$1.08. PROVISIONS—POR'R dall and lower; \$21.50. Lark dull and nominal. Bulk meats quiet and weak; na males. Baccos—Market easier; shoulders, \$400 but; corn, 42,000 bu; cots, 2,000 but; rye, none; barley, none.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIM HAY-Dull and unchanged.

Har—Dull and unchanged.
Provisions—Firmer; more active. Mess port.
22.00@22.25. Hams, 15@16c. Lard quiet; mone, \$13.50. Bulkmeats—Shoulders, Sc; clear rib, 11c loose. Bacon—Shoulders, 9%@9%c; clear rib, 19%@13%c.
Burren—Steady; moderate demand; Western. Physical Steady; moderate demand; Western 22@27c.

Petroleum—Nominally unchanged.
Corres—Steady and unchanged; quiet.
Whisky—Market dull at \$1. 11½.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 125,000 bo.
SMITHENYS—Corn, 108,000 bu.
TOLEDO.

Surrenays—Core, 108,000 ba.

TOLEDO, O., May 16. — Prove—Steady.
GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 3 white Wabsah,
51. 294; No. 1 white Michigan 13. 33; No. 2 do.
51. 24; extra white Michigan 13. 28% jane; July
6ffered; amber Michigan 13. 28% jane; July
51. 28%; No. 2 red. 31. 33; No. 3 red.
51. 17. Corn drm for epoi; futures quiet; intermixed, 54%c offered; May, 54%c; low mixed, 58%;
No. 2 white, 55c; no grade lake shore, 50%c; danaged, 45c. Oats firm; No. 2, 35%c; Michigan, 28%c.
RECHIPTS—Flour, 100 bris; wheat, 11,000 bu;
corn, 25,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.
Shiffmants—Flour, 600 bris; wheat, 10,000 bu;
corn, 31,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.
MILWAUKEE. MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 16. - PLOUS-Quiet and

Mitwauers, who, may be unsettled 1c highers unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat opened unsettled 1c highers closed weak; No. 1 Milwankee, \$1.14; hard, \$1.234; No. 2 Milwankee, \$1.07%; No. 2, 51.07%; No. 3, 97%c. Corn scarce and higher; No. 2, 50c. Oats steady; fair demand; No. 1, 70c. Barley neglected; No. 2, 50c; No. 3, 51%c. Francours—Quiet and weak; wheat to Buffale, \$2; do to Oawego, 6%c.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 10,000 bris; wheat, 46,000 SHIPMENTS-Flour, 1,700 bris; wheat, 18,000

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,700 bris; wheat, 10,000 ba.

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COTTON.

GALVESTON, May 16.—Cotton—Quiet; middlings, 11%c; net receipta, 475 bales; gross, 494 bales; ales, 488 bales.

SAVANAE, May 16.—Cotton—Steady; 11%c; net receipta, 118 bales; gross, 375 bales; exports, coastwise, 005 bales; sales, 228 bales.

CHARLESTON, May 16.—Cotton—Quiet; middlings, 11%c; net receipta, 198 bales; nales, 118 bales.

MOBILE, May 16.—Cotton—Quiet; middlings, 11%G11%c; net receipta, 137 bales; exports, coastwise, 904 bales; sales, 1,000 bales. COTTON.

WOOL.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.—Wool.—Improved demand; supply light; Pennsylvania and West Virginia double extra and above, 41,042c; extra, 40,042c; modium, 44,051c; coarse, 40,041c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western inc, 350,37c; medium, 43,045c; coarse, 40c; combing, washed, 50,055c; unwashed, 576,40c; fine unwashed, 520,255c; coarse medium unwashed, 280,30c; the washed, 40,045c; extra merino pulled, 33,033c; Mo. I superfine, 33,034c.

PETROLEUM. Chrysnaws, O., May 16.—Petroleum very firms standard white, 110 test, 10%c; prime white, 150 test, 11%c, car-lots cash.

Purreaume, May 16.—Petroleum quiet and firms crade, \$2.17% at Parker's; refined, 1&c, Philadalphia delivery.

MARINE.

CHICAGO. ABRIVALA—Schr Fellcitous, Grand Haven, wools star Corona, St. Jee, sundries; prop Measenger, Bénton Harbor, sundries; schr Heindeer, Goderich, mit; schr L. Anderson, Green Bay, lumber; schr G. D. Morria, Good Harbor, wood; bark Naiad, Oconto, lumber; schr Mary McVsy, Jacksonport, cedar posta; schr Fruman Moss, Green Bay, lumber; schr Allerhamy, Erie, coal; schr Jacksonport, cedar posta; schr Fruman Moss, Green Bay, lumber; schr Allerhamy, Erie, coal; schr Jacksonport, cedar posta; schr Fruman Moss, Green Bay, lumber; schr Allerhamy, Erie, coal; schr Jackson, Bark Michigan, Cleveland, coal; schr Jackson, lumber; schr Missegon, lumber; schr Jackson, lumber; schr Missegon, lumber; schr Labte Kane Lyons, Muskegon, Puffindelphia, Buffalo, coal; schr J. V. Jones, Muskegon, lumber; schr Annie Sherwood, Erie, coni; schr O. M. Bend, Charlotte, coal; schr Ida, Muskeson, lumber; schr Geo, I. Scaver, Muskegon, lumber; prop Alisan, Buffalo, sundries; schr Jackson, lumber; prop Alisan, Buffalo, sundries; schr Jackson, Prankfort, 50 bn cela, 1 ton hay; bark Hana Crocker, Lake Sturgeon, 150 bn coats, 5 bris beef, and sundries; prop Missouri, St. Helenn, 60 bn corn, 56 bris flour, 42 bris pork, and sundries; schr Reindeer; Hk Rapida, 34 phys sundries; prop Massenger, Barton, 150 bris pork, 7 bris whisky, and sundries; prop G. J. Trassdell, Green Bay, 50 bris vegetables, 60 bris oli; barge A. C. Kenting, Opinsburg, 110, 500 br lenge, 10 bris pork, 500 bn corn, 300 bris broon corn, 20 bdis polts; Mackinsaw, 100 bris flour, 250 pkgs sendries; prop Roancks, Bartalo, 10, 600 bu wheat, 13, 600 bu corn, 300 bris flour, prop Hanks, 200 bris oli; hour, prop Hanks, 200 bris oli, 10,000 bris flour, 200 bris flour, 200 bris flour, 200 bris flour, 1000 bris pork, 200 bris oli, 10,000 bris flour, 200 bris flour, 200 bris flour, 200 bris flour, 200 bris flour.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO.

Labe freights were again dull and ke loves, room being taken on sail vessels for wheat to Buffalo at 2½c, which makes the rate for corn about 2½c. The schrs C. J. Wells and Cartingford were taken for wheat to Buffalo at 2½c, and the schu Delaware for corn to de on private terms. Capathy about 65, 000 bu wheat and 50, 000 bn eats. The bargus Haribot and Shawnee go to Milwankss.

BUFFALO, May 13.—Very quiet in local coal freights. Shippers state there is plenty of coal hire, but no demand West: hence the prevailing inactivity. No more than 25c or 35c per to has been paid thus far: Mr. R. Cardinelle reports Schr Hash, staves, Ashtabula to Buffalo, 35 per ton. Capt. Tom Collins reports: Schr Samior Blood, sait, hence to Toledo, de per bri. Mr. John M. Laughlin reports: Schr H. C. Winstow, railgoad ties, Bear Creek to Buffalo, 11c. Other charters: Schrs Marengo, J. B. Merrill, and Angus Smith, coal as ballast, hence to Milwankse, on p. 1.: schr Mocking Bird, coal, hence to Chimpy the proton.

Minwaukers, May 15.—Grain freights were particled was the schr Montpolier, wheat, from Samongan to Buffalo, at 4½c. The schr H. A. Endward of Buffalo, at 4½c. The schr H. A. Endward of Buffalo at 3c.

LAKE MICHIGAO.

The schr Carlingford, which has been laid up in

was afterwards taken to Duncan Co to settle on the bottom, where she ing the winter. A few days ago pumped out and taken in tow by the this city. The Groton is severel sides being store in. She is, howe by a steam-pump. As soon as she her cargo of coal she will be taken for repair. Erom the Captain of learned that the soln Grenada is still at Duncan City. She has a can board. She is said to be yet his tops are now being taken to raised to Manitowoe. The Captain also soln flary E. Perew, which is asnon Point with a cargo of coal, has bee Capt. Kirkland of the wreckings who thinks she can be raised without the taken of the captain also the captain of the wreckings who thinks she can be raised without the taken of the wreckings.

PORT HUBON Post Huron, Mich., May 16. Props Townsend and barges, Allegh schrs H. O. Potter, Regina, S. J schrs H. O. Potter, Regina, S. Thayer, William Crossthwaise, Dav low, Golden West, Mary Collins, Z. R. Noyes, Helen Pratt.
Passan Down-Schrs Jane McLe, Wind, southeast, gentle; weathe Ponr Hunon, Mich., May 16.—]
Propa Raleigh and Consort; schrs Joid A. Wells, Mary Topley, Catara Saveland, Florida, Samuel L. Math Down-Prop Vanderbilt.
Wind, southeast, fresh; weather

THE CANAL. BRIDGEPORT, Chicago, May 16. -CLEARED—Dannbe, Ottawa, 78, prop Montank, Lockport, 4,500 b beth, Lockport, 65,787 ft lumbe

LAKE ERIE. ERIS.

Apecial Dispatch to The Tentre Park, Pa., May 16.—Departed fischr Camden. The prop Scott leaveners. Workmen are busy put iffestation. It will be a complete ploy a picked crew of men. A larg is here from Buffalo loading coal for

MAYOR HOY

He Sends a Note to Colvin to Vacate. Form of the Informat

May Be Filed Marshal Goodell's Letter-

Hayes---Paying Con Affairs around the City-Hall y an appearance of unmitigated concurrence of the various mun ments in the resolution adopted ordering the different heads to Hoyne as the legal and only May has stripped the contest of the giving rise to any sensational and business went on quietly au officiousness of kind friends on estate of the short visits of a few side of the short visits of a few a callers, and the most of these the matters of routine business.

callers, and the most of these dri
tle matters of routine business.

MAYOR HOYNE
was early on the field. He was h
humor, as all the executive deg
given in their allegiance to him, e
Comptroller, and the position as,
for the time being, regarded a
though it is probable that before
week that official will either tendtion or send in his recognition ful
of Mr. Hoyne as Mayor.

The first official act of the new
day was to appoint Mr. George W
Private Secretary. Mr. Wheeler
experience in public affairs, havin
the business of the County Clerk
the time of the decease of Mr. G
election of his successor, Joseph F
he occupied a clerkship in the o
Doyle, Clerk of the Criminal Court.
The following note was receiv
forenoon from

MARSHAL GOODELL:

Police Department of the CriTransac of the Criminal Court
Transac of the Council adopted
in the county of the Criminal Court
of the City Council adopted of
I would respectfully say that, with
to discuss, much less to decide, the

I would respectfully say that, with to discuss, much less to decide, it from involved in the present control tion to the Mayoralty. I rully recorders emanating from them direct of this department of the City Very respectfully yours, R. E.

A NOTE TO COLVIS.
In the afternoon, Mr. Hoyne, atlon with some members of the Co Attorney Tuthill thereupon drew ing letter, which was signed by the sent to its destination:

CLTY OF CHICAGO, MAY 16, 187. Hervey D. Option—Dran Sin: In Sec. 5, Art. VI. of the Charter of tago, I hereby solify you that I way of April A. D., 1870, elected said city, as has been efficially the City Council, after a canvase cast at such election; and taken and subscribed to office, and given the bond required Mayor. I therefore respectfully redediver to me all property, books, every description in your possession the City of Chicago or appersains office of Mayor, and yield up to me tity the room in the City-Hall built for the use of the Mayor. Respect to the City of Chicago or the City-Hall built for the use of the Mayor. Respect Thousand Horse, May The Chicago Tichborne was in the during the most of the forenoon, nounded by a few satelifies, with whe indulged in a banquet of fuser.

mentary precedents, and a gross political blun-der. The House gives the fleerestary no discre-tion, and it has no means of enforcing this reso-lution. If, however, the correspondence should be published, it will give the country a new insight into the difficulties which

the country a new insight into the difficulties which Secretary Bristow encountered in conducting his contest with the St. Louis Whisky Ring, and will tend in no small degree to make him the nominee of the Republican party for Fresident. This is an end which the Democrats do not wish to assist, we that in any event the resolution which they passed is a political blunder, while it is open to the suspicion of having been adopted in pursuance of a very much more than political motive.

very much more than political motive.

THOSE NEGRO TROOPS.

Western papers continue to assert that Gen.
Dristow resigned from the army on account of the determination of the Government to employ colored troops. An examination of the official record shows that he reminued with his regiment until it was mustered out on account of the expiration of its term of service. This term expired Sept. 23, 1868. Before it ended, Bristow was elected to the State Senate, but did not take his seat until his term in the field had expired, and he had been mustered out with his regiment.

NOTES AND NEWS.

MINISTER ORTH.

Special Dispoich to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16.—Minister Orth is engaged in settling his accounts at the State and Treasury Departments. He will complete this in about a week or ten days, and will then resign as Minister and leave to Indian. resign as Minister and leave for Indiana. Among the candidates for his place are Col. Bowman, of Kentucky, and P. S. Post, of Illinois, at present and for seven years past Consul-General at

NOMINATION.
The President has nominated John J. Reddick Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico.

TURKEY.

French Chips, Eng. Milans, Shades, Trimmed Hats, &c.

124 STATE-ST

Our usual POPULAR PRICES. FOR SALE. BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS,

HIGHEST AMOUNT OF MOST DIGESTIBLE AND

143 New Bond-st., London, and all Chemists and Storekes throughout the world. MACHINERY.

PPE. CRANE BROS. MPG CO., 10 N. Jefferson-st. MIRCELLANEOUS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. Que of Comparative of the Currency, }
All persons having claims against the Fourth Rational Bank of Chicago, Ill., are barely notified to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof whilst three months, to Charles P. Sherman, Accelver, at the office of said bank in the City of Chicago, Ill., INOX.

\$50. \$100. \$200. \$500. \$1,000. ALKI, PROTHINGHAM & CO., Rankers and Brok-ers, 12 Wall-st., N. T., make for costomers destrable investments large or small smeants in stacks of a legitimate character, which freemently say from five to twenty times the amount investment over futting days. Stocks bought and carried uses in desired on deposit ut 2 per source. Consider a state of the control on deposit

POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCES OF PAPPENHEIM.

prior to her departure for California. ager Grau takes pleasure in announcing, aniversal request, a Grand Gala Concert on PRIDAY EVENING, MAY 19, by Mad. Pappenheim, assisted by Mile. Hanck-Koon, the entire Company, and a powerful orches-tra, in a choice and varied programme of Solos, Dueta, Quarieta, &c. Admission, 75 cents. Reserved seats, \$1, at Lyon & Healy's Music-store, on Thursday A. M.

MOCORMICK HALL

SUNDAY EVENING, MAY 21, at Hooley's Theatre, Farewell Benefit of Mad Eugenie Pappenheim, when she will appear in th second act of "ill Trovators," which will be pro duced with Full Orchestra and Chorus. Prices, \$1.50, \$1, and 50 cents. Reserved seat at the Box-office of the Theatre.

THE COLISEUM.

Attractions this Week. HARPER & STANSILL, the celebrated onelegged song and dance artists. The IFERD SISTERS, sketch artists. Miss LOTTHE GRANT,
serio-conic vocalist. The original ADD WEAVER
and SON, Master JAMES WEAVER. J. H. LARKIN and CARRIE ARMSTRONG, MURPHY &
MACK, and all the old favorites retained.
Rolengagement of the Coliseum Quartette,
Messrs. Hawkins, Lavake, Howard, and Rushby.
Admission 25 cents.
Performance every evening at 8 o'clock, and
Sunday afternoon at 3.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. WILL E. CHAPMAN.....

DALY'S FIFTH-AV. THEATRE COMPANY. PIQUE! With its wealth of scenic and dramatic effects. Cartain rises promptly at 2 p. m. at Wednesda; and Saturday matinees, and each evening at 8 p. m.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE. THE PAVORITE MAGGIE MITCHELL. Will be presented, for the first time in six years to charming domestic play. LORLE.

LORLE, Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL, supported by Mr. Wm. Harris and her own Company. Friday and Saturday nights, JANE EYRE. Saturday, Maggie Mitchell Matinee. Next week the new play NANNETTE O'WEARITHORNE. NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

Manager.

Monday, May 15. every evening at 8. and Wednesday and Saturday Matinee at 2. HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS in an entire change of programme. Production (after two weeks' careful preparation) of the most langlable farce ever seen, entitled FUNNY MOKES IN A FOG. Billy Rice as Major Timothy Wiggins. John Hart, Hobby Newcomb, Little Mac, Bernardo, and the entire company in the cast. First appearance here of J. W. McAndrews, the great Watermelon Man. Delightful part singing by the famous Quintette. New Acta, Songs, Dances, Burlesques, etc. See small bills.

ADELPHI THEATRE. GRAND MATINEE THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

THE GREAT OLIO.

LEVANION BROS., LEW and FRANK COLLINS.

Miss SUSIE and GERTIE LYNN, CHARLIE BENEDICT, Miss ANNIE GIBSON, Miss KATE RAYMOND, O. B. COLLINS. The Sensation Drama,

WAIFS OF NEW YORK.

New Scenery and New Sensations. Matinees
Wednesday and Saturday. Ladies Nights Tuesday and Thursday. The lowest prices in the city.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM. ON HAND; OR, TRUE TO THE LAST,

JOHN THOMPSON assuming 0 distinct characters. PEACHES. ONE DOLLAR Buys seven 3-pound cans Pie Peaches At HICKSON'S, 118 East Madison-et.

THOMSON'S CORSETS. Get the GENUINE! Beware of Imitations:
TROUGHT: PARTY GLOVE-FITTING CORSEN.
EACH
CORSET
STAMPED
"THOUSDL"
WITH
TRADETRADETO 400.00

apped Corset Steels. They are unbreakable, and the asteining do not abrade the dress.

For asie by Erst-class dealers everywhere.

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Sole Importers and Patentees for the U. S.

GRANULATED SUGAR. ONE DOLLAR

Buys 9.1-2 pounds of Granulated Sugar At HICKSON'S, 113 East Madison-st. MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. JAMES

Lock Hospital, cor. Washington & Franklin-sts.

Chartered by the State of Illinois for the express purpose of giving lumediate relief in all cases of private. A state of the private of the private of the profession of the past 30 vera. It is well known that DR. AMES has stood at the head of the profession for the past 30 vera. Age and experience are all-important. Sensinal Weaksness, night iosses by dreams, pimples on the face, lost manhood, can positively be cured. Ladies wanting the most delicate attention, call or write. Piessest home for patients. A book for the million, Marriane Guide, which tells you sill about these diseases who should marry-why not—10 cents to pay postage. Dr. James he so rooms and pariors. To case no one but the Protoc. Dr. James is stray years of age. Consultations always free and furticed. Office hours, s.a. m. to 7 p. m. Tempaya. 10 to 13 a. m. All business strictly confidential.

MARRIAGE on the sexual ayesen; interest of the sexual ayesen;

DR. C. BIGELOW es wher madinon-or, omicado, Ital, Can be consulted personally, free of charge, on all Chronic, Sexual, and Nervous Diseases. Famphlet, Chronic, Sexual, and Nervous Diseases. Famphlet, 30 pages, on above diseases, sant to any address for two 52 stemps. Booms separate for ladies and gentlemen. MARRIAGE COLDE, OR SEXUAL PATHOLOGY. 300 pages, large size, containing all that is worth knowing, and much that is no published in any other work. Price, 80 cents.

Ballroad and workingmen prescribed for thes.

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Dr. Stone, 171 Medison-st., Chi

TOMATORS. ONE DOLLAR WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. LEA & PERRINS'

TO BE THE

SAUCE."

EVERY VARIETY

OF DISH.

CELEBRATED PRONOUNCED BY EXTRACT of a LETTER from a
MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madra, to his
brother at
WORCESTER,
May, 1851. ONLY GOOD

"Tell LEA & PEB-HINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprieto LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail Dealers in Sances generally throughout the world. Ask for Les & Perrins' Sauce.

At the BREAKFAST TABLE it imparts the most exquisite relish and sest to Hot or Cold Mess, Powl Fish, Brofled Kidney, &c. At the DINNER TABLE, in Soup, with Page, Host

At the LUNCHRON AND SUPPER TABLES B a deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estima-ble qualities.

[From the New York Times.]
There is no relish in the world which is so universall
lited as Lea & Ferrins' famous Worcestershire Sance. The excellence of this SAUCE having council numer-ous imitations, the NEW LABEL bears a fac simile of the proprietor's signature,

Lea Herris

which is placed upon each bottle. JOHN DUNCAN'S SONE

ONE DOLLAR

Buys one 15-pound Kit of Whitefish At HICKSON'S, 118 East Madison-st.

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ALLAN LINE

OCEAN MAIL STEAMERS,
VIA QUEBEC and VIA BALTIMORE.
Passage, all classes, between principal points in Entope and America. OABIN and SALCOP ACCOUNT.
DATIONS ON EXCRELED.
OBJOURN OF THE PROPERSON OF THE COVERNING RULE. Three weekly sallings each very
EMIGRANT AND STEERAGE PASSAGE. the very
bost in all respects, as lowest result.
ALAAN & CO.,
72 and 74 Lassallers. Chicago. 73 and 74 Lefalle 4. Chicago

STATE LINE NEW YORK TO GLASGOW LIVERPOOL DUBLIS.
BELFAST, AND LONDON DEEDS.
These Ber-class full powered sheamers will sall from
Plor No. 42. Sorth flyer, foot of Cama-a. Eco TOPAL OF INDIANA Thursday, May 18 STATE OF PERMSYLVANIA. Thursday, June 18 TATE OF YERSTRIA. Thursday, June 18 TATE OF YERSTRIA. Thursday, June 12 And every alternate Thursday thereafter, First cabin, 260 and 260, according to accommodation. Result (iches, \$125. Second cabin, \$35; resum the large and Cabin, 25; resum the large and 25; resum the lar

STAR BALL LINE. UNITED STATES & BRAZI I. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Salling monthly from Wesson's whart decortys. S. Y.
For Fars, Fernanduce, Bahis, and Bio Janeire, calima
at 8s, John's Force Sico.
JOHN's Hole of the Contract of th

ETHIOPA May 20, 20, m. BOLTHA, June 2, 25, m. VICTORIA, May 27, 25, m. BOLTHA, June 20, 25, m. VICTORIA, May 77, 25, m. ALBATIA, June 20, 25, m. UTOPIA, May 77, 6 a. m. JAUSTRALIA, Ja. 20, 27, m. New York to Glasgowy, Liverpool, London, Belfan, or London-derry; Cabina, 50 to 50th, curvescy, according to accommodatables. Excession is closed at medical raise. Intermediate. Excession is closed at medical raise. Intermediate. Excession is correctly raise. Drants is seen to rearrant raise.

Drants is seed for any Automat & Control Pates.

HEXTERNISHED M. BEOTHEMIS, Agents.

The deamors of the Company will sell every design ay from Branch Per, does of Delete a containing the selection of passages—From New York to Southenman and the selection of the Southenman on the Southenman of t Great Western Steam

ONE DOLLAR Buys 10 pounds Standard 1 Sugar At MICKSOPS, 119 East Mading of,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
WILL OPEN APPLI, 15, 1870.
Distant only 1, 800 feet from PENNSYLVANIA.
RAILBOAD DEPOT.
Passeager cars for Centennial Grounds pass does
every few minutes.
Restaurant unexcelled in quality.
Billiard Boom with nine College.
Accommodations unexpressed. Address
JAMES T. STOVER, Manager.

The Annual Meeting of the Section 2 Partie R. R. Co.

Ancil 34, 1876.

The Annual Meeting of the Sectional and the Chicago, Reck Island 2 Partie R. B. Co., Surface is the Control of Directors, parsuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be helical the effice of the Company in the City of Chicago, on Westmanky, the Tily day of June next, at 11 obtacks a. m.

JOHN E. TRACY, President

T. H. TOWB, Secretary.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.

CHICARD & NUMBER of the Special St. April 24, 3 per 124, 2 per 124

ONE DOLLAR

was afterwards taken to Dunean City and allowed to settle on the bottom, where she remained daring the winter. A few days ago she was again pumped out and taken in tow by the Protection for this city. The Groton is severely damaged, her side being store in. She is, however, kept aftest by a steam-pump. As seen as she has discharged her cargo of coal she will be taken into diry-dock for repair. From the Captain of the Groton it is learned that the schr Greends is still on the bottom at Duncan City. She has a cargo of stuces on heard. She is said to be yet in good condition. Step are now being taken to rase her and taus her to Manitowoc. The Captain also states that the schr Mary E. Perew, which is ashore on Cheboggas point with a cargo of coal, has been examined by Capt. Kirkiand of the wrecking-tug Levisthan, who thinks she can be raised without much trouble. She is still in the same condition as ahe was last fall. July. Oats dulft lower to sell; Western mixed ble bid. Hye and barley dulf and unchanged. Winexy—Quiet, but sleady; 51.08.

Provisions—Pork dulf and lower; \$21,80. Lark dulf and nominal. Bulk meats quiet and weak! In saies. Becom—Market casier; sheulders. Seller. RECEITY—Flour, 2,000 brie; wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 42,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none. BALTINORE.

BALTINORE. Md., May 16.—FLOUR—Firm and inchanged: in fair demand.

Gasis—Wheat quiet but firm; No. 2 Western ed. \$1.4501.42; Pennsylvania do. \$1.4601.48.

Corn unsettled and lower; Western mixed, 63c.

Outs quiet and unchanged. Rye dull and nominal;

Provisions—Firmer; more active. Mess pork, 22 00@22.25. Hams, 15@16c. Lard quist; rened, 513.50. Bulkmeats—Shoulders, Sc; clear th, 11c loose. Bacon—Shoulders, 94@0/ic; clear th, 124@12/4c. Burres—Steady; moderate demand; Western,

PATEUREUM—Nominally unchanged.
OFFER—Steady and unchanged; quiet.
WHISKY—Market dull at 31. 11½.
HRGEHFFS—Wheat, 8,000 ba; corn, 125,000 ba.
SHIPMENYS—Corn, 106,000 ba.

SMIPHENES—Corn, 108, 600 bn.
TOLEDO, O., May 16. Provin—Steady.
GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 3 white Wabash,
11.294; No. 1 white Michigan, 31.33; No. 2 do,
11.294; No. 1 white Michigan, 31.33; No. 2 do,
11.284; i.No. 2 red, 31.33; No. 3 red,
31.17. Corn firm for epot; faures quiet; high
mixed, 544; offered; May, 544; low mixed, 55e;
No. 2 white, 55e; no grade lake shore, 504; damgred, 45e. Oats firm; No. 2, 35%; Michigan,
334.6.

RECEIPTS-Flour, 100 bris; wheat, 11,000 bu; sorn, 25,000 bu; cats, 7,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS-Flour, 600 bris; wheat, 10,000 bu; sorn, 31,000 bu; cats, 6,000 bu.

uncharged.

GRAIN-Wheat opened unsettled 1c highers closed weak; No. 1 Milwankee, \$1.14; hard, \$1.25; No. 2 Milwankee, \$1.07%; June, \$1.07%; July, \$1.07%; No. 3, 97%c. Corn scarce and higher, No. 2, 50c. Oats steady; fair demand; No. 1, 70c. Barkey neglected; No. 2, 85c; No. 3, 51%c. Frinkents—Quiet and weak; wheat to Buffalo, \$2,00c. The control of the control of

SHIPMENTS-Flour, 1,700 bris; wheat, 10,000

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,700 bris; wheat, 10,000 ba.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

May 16.—COTTON—Dull; 11%6.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady and unchanged; \$1,160 1.30. Com firm; 52633c. Costs, 36043c. Ryo quiet and unchanged.

Paovisions—Fork steady; \$21.25. Lard inso tive and lower; steam offered at 12%c, no buyers; kettle, 139134c. Bulk ments easier; shoulders, 7%68c; clear rib. 10%c; clear, 11611%c. Bacon easier: 8%c; 11%617%c; 12%c.

WHINET—Strong; \$1.07.

BUTTER—Rasier; not quotably lower,

BOSTON, Mass., May 16.—FLOUR—Steady; Western superfine, \$4.0042, 25; common extras, \$4.50

GB.00; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, \$5.0027, 00; winter wheat Ohio. Indiana, and Michigan, \$6.0027, 00; fillinois, \$6.0028, 25; \$1. Louis, \$6.2626, 00; and Minnesota and Wisconsin, \$7.2569, 50.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 60260c, Onta—Mred and No. 2 white, 45246c; rejected, Chalmand and strong; buyers and sellers apart; sales, 3,000 bu; \$1.37 for No. 1 hard Duluth; \$1.41 for white Michigan; \$1.16 for No. 2 Milwankee club. Com in fair demand and strong; buyers and sellers apart; sales, 3,000 bu; \$1.37 for No. 1 hard Duluth; \$1.41 for white Michigan; \$1.16 for No. 2 Milwankee club. Com in fair demand and strong; buyers and sellers apart; sales, 3,000 bu; \$1.37 for No. 1 hard Duluth; \$1.41 for white Michigan; \$1.16 for No. 2 Milwankee club. Com in fair demand and strong; buyers and sellers apart; sales, 8,002 mined Western at 55c; 1,000 bu by sample at 58c. Oats—None here for sale. Rye—None here. Barley inscrive.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 6%c; corn, 5%66c.

COTTON.

COTTON.

GALESPON, May 16.—Cotton—Quiet; middlings, 11%;c; net receipts, 475 bales; gross, 464 bales, sales, 488 bales.

SAYANNAM, May 16.—Cotton—Steady; 11%c; net receipts, 118 bales; gross, 375 bales; exports, constwise, 605 bales; mics, 228 bales.

CHARLESTON, May 16.—Cotton—Quiet; middlings, 11%c; net receipts, 198 bales; sales, 168 bales.

MOBILE, May 16.—Cotton—Quiet; middlings, 11%@11%c; net receipts, 137 bales; exports, constwise, 904 bales; sales, 1,000 bales.

WOOL

WOOL.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.—Wool.—Improved demand: supply light; Pennsylvania and West Virginia double extra and above, 41@42c; extra, 40@42c; nedium, 44@51c; coarse, 40@41c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 35@37c; medium, 43@45c; coarse, 40c; combing, washed, 50@55c; unwashed, 37@40c; fine unwashed, 52@255c; coarse medium unwashed, 28@50c; tub washed, 40@45c; extra merino pulled, 33 @33c; No. 1 superfine, 33@34c.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND. O., Hay 16.—Petroleum very firm; standard white, 110 test, 104c; prime white, 150 test, 114c, car-lots cash.

Pirranume, May 16.—Petroleum quiet and firm; crade, \$2.1736 at Parker's; refined, 14c, Philadel-

MARINE. CHICAGO. ARRIVALS Schr Felicitous, Grand Haven, wood?

stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries; prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries; schr Reindeer, Gode-rich, sult; schr L. Anderson, Green Bay, lamber; schr G. D. Morris, Good Harbor, wood; bark, Nalad, Oconto, lumber; schr Mary McVey, Jack-sonport, cedar posts; schr Truman Moss, Green Bay, lumber, schr Allechese, Princette, 1887, 1888,

iumber; schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber; kate Lyons, Muskegon, lumber; schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber; Kate Lyons, Muskegon, lumber; schr Saugatuck, wood; prep Priladelphis, Buffalo, is schr J. V. Jones, Muskegon, lumber; schr is Sherwood, Brie, coai; schr O. M. Bond, riotte, coai; schr Ida, Muskegon, lumber; schr Jette, coai; schr Jette, bette, lumber; schr Jette, coai; schr Jette, lumber; schr Jette, coai; schr Jette, lumber; lumber; schr Jette, lumber; lumber; schr Jette, lumber; lumber;

analories; schr Jennie Mathews, Alpena, sr. analories; schr Jennie Mathews, Alpena, sr. analories; schr Jen. Case, Buffalo, 24,000 be corn; schr Acwhall, Sheboygan, 85 m lumber, 116 m eininschr C. L. Johnson, Frankfort, 56 be oats, hay; bark Hans Crocker, Lake Sturgeon, mosta, 5 bris beef, and sundries; prop Missenger, Benton, Harlings sundries; schr Heindoer; Elk Rapida, and sundries; schr Meindoer, Elk Rapida, hays sundries; prop Massenger, Benton, Harlings and sundries; et and Massenger, Benton, Harlings, J. Trussdell, Green Bay, 50 bris vegeta-for bris oli; barge A. C. Karing, Ogdens-19, 592 bu corn; prop Idaho, Buffalo, 20, 200 m, 1,000 bris flour, 575 bags seed, 20 bales a corn, 20 bdis pelits; Mackinsw, 100 bur, 250 phys sundries; prop Rasnoke, Buffalo, 000 bu wheat, 13,000 bu corn, 300 bris prop Alaska, Buffalo, 200 bris flour.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO.

Lake freights were again dult and Mc lower, som being taken on sail vessels for wheat to Bufsloss 3%c, which makes the rate for corn about Mc. The schre C. J. Wells and Carlingford were then for wheat to Buffalo at 2%c, and the schreshware for corn to do on private terms. Capacity tout the Country to the Co

BUFFALO, May 13.—Very quiet in local cost rights. Shippers state there is pienty of coal ire, but no demand West: hence the prevailing activity. No more than 25c or 35c per toff has an paid thus far: Mr. R. Cardinelleccoportion than these, starce. Ashtables to Buffalo. 25 per.

PORT HUBON. PORT HUBON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

PORT HUBON, Mich., May 16.—Passed Urpprops Townsend and barges, Alleghany and barges;
schri H. O. Potter, Regina, S. J. Tilden, J. O.
Thayer, William Crossthwaits, David Vance, Swaljow, Golden West, Mary Collins, Two Fannies, J.
B. Noyes, Helen Pratt.
Passed Down-Schri Jane McLeod and Baltic.
Wing: southeast, sentle; weather, cloudy.
Post Hunon, Mich., May 16.—10 p. m.—Up—
props Raleigh and Consort; schm Ellen Spry, David A. Wella, Mary Topley, Cataract, Moonlight,
Saveland, Florida, Samuel L. Mather.

Down-Prop Vanderbilt.

WIND, southeast, fresh; weather, cloudy.

THE CANAL. THE CANAL.

BRIDGEFORT, Chicago, May 16.—ARRIVED—Neptune, Ottawa, 5, 300 bu corn.

CLEARED—Dannbe, Ottawa, 73, 367 ft lumber; prop Montauk, Lockport, 4, 500 bu wheat; Elizabeth, Lockport, 65, 767 ft lumber, 1, 018 posts; prop Montauk Belle, Wilmington, 11, 595 ft lumber, 2, 457 posts; J. Menard, Wilmington, 65 m lumber.

LAKE ERIE.

ERIB.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ERIS, Pa., May 16.—Departed for Chicago, the sehr Camden. The prop Scott leaves for above to-morrow. Workmen are busy putting up the new site-station. It will be a complete one, and employ a sicked crew of men. A large frect of vessels is here from Buffalo loading coal for Chicago.

MAYOR HOYNE.

He Sends a Note to Colvin Asking Him to Vacate.

Form of the Information Which May Be Filed.

Earshal Goodell's Letter---Comptroller Hayes---Paying Counsel.

Affairs around the City-Hall yesterday wore

caners, and the most of these dropped in on fittile matters of routine business.

MATOR HOTNE

was early on the field. He was in the best of humor, as all the executive departments had given in their allegiance to him, except the City Comptroller, and the position assumed by him is, for the time being, regarded as satisfactory, though it is probable that before the end of the week that official will either tender his resignation or send in his recognition full and complete of Mr. Hoyne as Mayor.

The first official act of the new Mayor yesterday was to appoint Mr. George Wheeler as his Private Secretary. Mr. Wheeler has had a long experience in public affairs, having administered the business of the County Clerk's office from the time of the decease of Mr. Gindele to the election of his successor, Joseph Pollak. Of late be occupied a clerkahlp in the office of Austin Doyle; Clerk of the Criminal Court.

The following note was received early in the forenoon from

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO, OFFICE OF THE CITY MARSHAL MAY 15.—The Hon. Thomas Hoyne, Mayor: In reply to your communication requesting a reply to certain resolutions of the City Council adopted on the 9th inst., I would respectfully say that, without presuming to discuss, much less to decide, the legal questions involved in the present controversy in relation involved in the present controversy in relation to the City Council, and propose to obey all duriers emmanting from them directing the conduct of this department of the City Government. Very respectfully yours, E. E. GOODELL, City Marshal. MARSHAL GOODELL:

will be filed in the Criminal Court within two or three days:
State of Illinois, County of Cook, m.: In the Criminal Court of Cook County, May Tern:
Charles H. Reed, State's Attorney for the County of Cook and State of Illinois, upon the relation of Harvey D. Colvin, in the name and by the anthority of the people of the State of Illinois, gires the Comminal Court of Cook County aforesaid to understand and be informed that Thomas Hone, of the said county, for the five days last past Ra surped and introded into the office of Mayor if the City of Chicago in the county aforesaid, an unlawfully executed powers of and belonging as aid office, and still does unlawfully execute sch powers, without right or title to said office, took prejudice of the people of the State's Attorney doresaid, for and in the name of the people afocesaid, and by the authority thereof, prays that a summons may be issued against the said Thomas Hoyne requiring him to appear and show cause if any he can, why he claims the office of Mayor it he City of Chicago aforesaid, and the right to exercise the powers thereof.

CHARLES H. REED, State's Attornay.

CHARLES H. REED, Sate's Attornay.

THE COUNSEL

Will meet in Teley's office this norming and endeavor to agree on the facts to be presented to the Court in connection with the infernation. Should they be unable to concur in getatement of the case, the respondent's consel will present a plea, giving the reasons why Mr. Boyne claims and coupies the office. Mayor Hoyne has declared his intention of presisting at the meeting of the Courell to-morrow afternoon. It was the general officer will refrain from making any attempt in the lirection. Some who claim to be posted state that he will not allow the information for a quo warrand, because Mr. Rayes has refused to sign the teasury warrants wherewith to pay counsel without leing authorized to do so by the City Council. It is needless to say that they will do nothing of the kind. CHARLES H. REED, Sate's Attorney.

A NOISOME MATTER.

Special Dispasch P The Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jay 16.—The somewhy

amous libel suit of Thomas McIstyre, Superintendent of the Deaf and Dumb Anylum, against the Sentinet Company and John E. Fawkner, was called for trial yesteday in the Eorgan County, on a jury secreed to day. Itwas continued until the September true in order to allow defendants to secure important witnesses, without when they will be unable p proceed.

CROPS.

Apecial Repute to The Tribuna.

Lawrence, Kas., May 10.—The country around is looking well. Genes is fuxuriant. Shade-trees are in full leaf and flowers an bursting into bloom. Wheat here, as everywher in Kansas, promises a great crop, and early planted corn is coming my, and thousands of acres are just been the form of the country of the co CROPS.

WASHINGTON.

Sweeping Recommendations Made by the Naval Investigators.

They Think that All but Three of the Yards Can Be Abolished.

What Is Thought of Tom Scott's Testimony in the Arkansas Bond Matter.

Astounding Corruption Unearthed by the Louisiana Investigation.

The Impeachment Court Likely to Vote in Favor of Jurisdiction.

Majority and Minority Reports in the Case of Printer Clapp.

THE NAVY.

A CUTTING-DOWN PROCESS.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., May 16.—Heary D.

Cooke testified before the Naval committee to-Cooke testified before the Naval Committee to-cay in the matter of the alleged use of money by which Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., secured the fiscal agency in London. Cooke testified that all the arrangements were made through him in Washington; that he himself visited the Pesident several times, and the Secretary of the Navy, and completed the arrangement, and that not a single deliar was paid to Mrs. Robeson or to Mr. Robeson, or to any other person whatso-ew, on account of the transaction.

The Fitzhugh investigation began to-day. No desision was reached. Meanwhile Fitzhugh's face has grown shorter, and his smile more bland. He dedares that he will stick.

Affairs around the City-Hall yesterday wore an appearance of unmittgated duliness. The concurrence of the various municipal departments in the resolution adopted by the Council ordering the different heads to recognize Mr. Hoyne as the legal and only Mayor of the city, has stripped the contest of the possibility of giving rise to any sensational developments, and business went on quietly and without the officiousness of kind friends on either side. Outside of the short visits of a few Aldermen and a small number of politicians, there were few callers, and the most of these dropped in on little maiters of routine business.

MAYOR HOYNE

Isand. The Brooklyn yard is now the most imperiant which the Government has. It is convenient to the ses, favorably situated, possesses unrivaled facilities for obtaining cheap material and labor, is never blockaded by ice, and is within convenient distance from the fresh water of the Hudson River, where the inon-clad fleet can be laid up with perfect safety.

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS.

Mr. Wilthis report next recommends that no naval station shall be antiborized or established except at one of the yards which it is proposed to close. The sale of the Charlestown and Washington Navy Yards is recommended, since such is situated within the limits of a large city, which makes the property very valuable. The schemion of the Kittery and rensecola yards is recommended, so that work may be resumed in them if made necessary by war or other exigencies. These yards, if sold, would bring but a very small sum. Another recommendation is that no further appropriations be made for the League Island Navy-Yard. Willis estimates that the cost to complete this yard, and put it in good working condition, will be \$60,000,000, and be thinks that it will be better for the Government to lose the money already expended upon it than to pay outso large a sum as this: at least, he would postpone the expenditure until a more emphatic approval of the people is obtained. THE LAST RECOMMENDATION in the first part of the report is that proper provisions be made for the growth of the people is obtained.

manifestion reginesting a reply to cerealn resolutionises much less to decide, the logal questionises much less to decide, the logal questionises much contributed in the present contributed in the
manifestion operation of the contributed in the
disk department of the City Government
Very respectfully yours, H. E. GORDIL.

In the afternoon, Mr. Hoyne, after consellcommittee, determined to make a formal approach that the object of the majority
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offense to

SOLICIT MONEY FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES
from employes of navy-yards during hours of
labor. Willis would also have the prices of labor and the number of hours during which workmen in
the navy-yards should be employed, governed by
the general practice in the immediate reliently.

Another recommendation, the wisdom of which
will be seen without illustration and argument, is
to make it a criminal offense for any employe or officer of the Government under the
Navy Department to receive presents or pay for
services from contractors. It is also proposed to
forbid the doing of private work in navy-yards,
either gratuitonsly or otherwise, and to stop the
performance of any work or the farmishing of any
material without specific appropriations, unless it
is provided for in the general estimates. The transferring of appropriations from one Bureau to another in the Navy Department, thus making it impossible for Congress or the people to ascertain the cost of any particular bureau,
Willis would also forbid. Finally, he would
abolish the office of Civil Engineer in all navy
yards, leaving only one office of that character in
the Bareau of Yards and Docks. This part of
Willis' report will probably be acted upon at the
next meeting of the Committee. SOLICIT MONEY FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES

House on the 2d of this menth, and shat he was
set imployed there. When it was saccrained
that the Sergeant-st-Aras of the House was in
the Special Dispatch to The Tribusa.

Washington, D. C., May 16—There is much
comment upon the testimony of Col. Tom
Scott, and the action of the Union Pacific Directors and the Government Directors, as disclosed by the Blaine investigation. Taking
Scott's teitimony exactly as he gives it, it also
pears that without having a contract of any
sort with the Union Pacific Road for such compears that without having a contract of any
sort with the Union Pacific Road for such compears that without having a contract of any
sort with the Union Pacific Road for such committee by which he was to be paid a gradulty
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not been the process of \$64,000, and
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not be processed by the Chamber of Deputies to day
to all the transaction of the have any
more than the processed of the seems o TOM SCOTT.

owned. Whether the bonds were valuable or worthless, insamuch as the Company had no right to make use of the money for any such purposes; but the bonds were of little value; they were not on the market, as the bonds of unfanished roads are not put on the market. Their prospective value was, and has proved to be.

BENTIALLY CONTINGERT AND SPECULATIVE.

Tom Scott swore that he paid 50 conts in cash for them eighteen months before he sold them. He declined to give any information as to their probable value at the time they were purchased. The Government Directors and the officers of the road all declined to give an opinion as to the value of those bonds, but from other sources it is learned that their value was entirely nominal. A New York broker who is here ready to be sworn, declares that at that time these bonds were not worth.

declares that at that time these bonds were not worth

MORE THAN 7 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

There can be little doubt that the Judiciary Committee will severely criticise the action of the Company for having purchased these bonds or having loaned the money to Scott.

James F. Wilson, indeed, maintains that the position of the Company towards these bonds is that they are merely a collateral on a loan to Scott, and are one item in an unadjusted account. Treasurer Rollins, however, has testified that the Company has practically assumed the ownership of these bonds, and at any rate has exchanged them for other bonds of the same Company of recent date, the nominal face value of which is but \$20,000, instead of \$36,000. It is certain that the bonds are practically worthless now. It was generally given out that Tom Scott's election to the Presidency was simply for the purpose of giving the Pennsylvania Central

simply for the purpose of giving the Pennsylvania Central

A CONNECTION WITH THE PACIFIC COAST, and that he was to be contented with a salary by the Pennsylvania Central and with that of the fourteen or fifteen other roads of which he was President, but it appears that the Company, which was too poor to pay Tom Scott \$8,000 a year, was rich enough to bestow upon him \$66,000 for these bonds as a testimony of his valuable services.

Mr. Rollins is the subject of extremely unfavorable comment, from the fact of having himself almitted that he is the sole originator and early proprietor of the slander against Blaine. He has not the remotest notion of the source from which he learned that Blaine might be involved in this transaction. Every one samits if Mr. Rollins told the truth that his lapse of memory is probably the most remarkable in the history of Congressional investigations.

IMPEACHMENT.

THE JURISDICTION DEBATE.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16.—The debate on WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16.—The debate on the question of jurisdiction in the Bolkmap case was continued in secret session of the Senate to-day, the seasion lasting nearly five hours. Mr. Edmunds occupied the entire time, and made what is spoken of as one of the strongest arguments of his life. He took the ground that the Senate had jurisdiction. The discussion will probably last the entire week.

One of the rules adopted by the Court was that specches should be limited to sixty-five minutes, and no Senator allowed to speak more than once, but by unanimous consent Edmunds was given all the time he wanted, and the speeches hereafter will not be limited as to time.

all the time he wanted, and the specches hereafter will not be limited as to time.

THE SPECH OF SHERMAN yesterday in favor of jurisdiction is also spoken of in high terms of praise. Frelinghaysen and Morton spoke yesterday against jurisdiction, and Shermann in favor. There is great interest manifested in the case. Edmunds was listened to with marked respect and aftention. He was frequently interrupted with questions saked by Howe, indicating that he was opposed to jurisdiction. It was suggested that the discussion should close to-morrow, giving those who had no time to speak an opportunity to file and print their opinions, but no arrangement was agreed upon.

The injunction of secrecy will probably be removed, and all the speeches printed. There seems to be no doubt that the vote of the Senate will be largely in favor of its jurisdiction in the case.

CLAPP. Washington, D. C., May 16.—The House spent most of the day in discussing the report relative to the Government Printer. The speech by Vance, the Chairman, consisted of a reiteration of the main points of the report. Vance made the partisan and unfounded declaration that he did not call the workingmen, because if they had been called they would have lost their places. Ballou, of Rhode Island, the only Republican, represented the minority views in a report and speech. The purport of his speech was that the House had no jurisdiction, as the Congressional Printer is an officer of the Senate, and that the Constitution gives each House power only over its own affairs. He dissented from the views of the majority report, as far as any censorious criticism was concerned. He denied that there was proof that the Government has been defrauded a dollar. As to extravagance in the purchase of material, he assistationed that their was a question as to which there could be

The same dispatch says ex-President Thiors declared his readiness to appear as a witness favor of Count von Arnim if his health pershim to make the journey to Berlin. AUSTRIA.

LONDON, May 16.—The Post states that Prince Auerspeig died from a wound which he received in the duel at Prague with Count Kalawrat. The lat-ter has been arrested and court-martialed.

TAFT AND SHERMAN.

Officers of Sherman's staff say that the relations between Gen. Sherman and Secretary Taft are of the most friendly character, and that there is every reason to believe that the actions of the General of the Army and the Secretary of War will be entirely harmonious. be entirely harmonious.

THE POSTAL BILL.

Debate in the House upon the Post-Office Appropriation Bill indicated that the fast-mail train is doomed, although the subject was not concluded. The Post-Office Department has maintained that the service cannot be continued unless the demands of the railroads for 6 mills per linear foot for the entire full width of the car-space per mile run is compiled with. The amendment proposed by Carter Harrison, to give 6 mills for such accommodations when the rate of speed be 30 miles per hour, and 7 mills for opeed above 30 miles an hour was rejected in Committee of the Whole. THE POSTAL BILL

Whole.

THE INDIAN BUREAU.

The proposition to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department will be stached to the Indian appropriation bill against which a point of order, it is said will not lie. If this provesso, the transfer proposition will undoubtedly pass the House.

order, file said will not lie. If this provesso, the transfer proposition will undoubtedly pass the House.

To the Wastern Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1d.—The Secretary of War has transmitted to the House of Representatives a report of reductions from the estimates contained in the Book of Estimates for the Sacal year ending June 39, 1877. In the estimates for recrating, for contingencies of the Adjustant General's office, for signal service, for pay and traveling and several expenses of the army, and many other, items, no reduction is recommended. In the Quartermaster's Department and in that of ordinance, the reductions are large, and in the Engineer's Department ending the contained of the Contained of the Proposition of \$1,000,000 in the estimate for clothing and equipage, and \$1,000,000 in estimates for the armament of fortifications. The estimates for the Book Island and Benicia Arsenals, as reduced, will equal the demand for the present uses, which must hereafter be made, may be asfely postponed to a future occasion. The reductions in the estimates for the research of the regular supplies of the Quartermaster's Department for the incidental expenses of horses for cavalry and artillery, for army transportation, and for other items, will require refunction from the book of estimates to which the resolution of the House refers is \$5,607.605. The Secretary says it seems important that the estimates for building for the State War, and Navy Department should not be reduced. It will require the full amount to furnish so much of a building as to sflord a safe shelter for the valuable records of the War Department, which are now badly scattered and in unsafe buildings. The proposed reductions do not apply to the Portification and River and Harbor bills, which have passed the House.

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and River and Harber bills, which have passed the House.

THE KENTUCKY CENTRAL CASE.

Before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department to-day in the matter of the Kentucky Central Railroad claim, Gen. W. H. Dun, Judge-Advocate-General of the Army, testified that during the years 1870 and 1971, while Assistant-Judge-Advocate-General, he was on duty as law officer of the War Department, and in the fall of 1870, after the examination of the claim, he was clearly satisfied it was just, and therefore he made a favorable report, which, being approved, the money was paid. He was influenced by no one in making his decision, and still considered the claim a just one. The Secretary of War requested him when he received the report of the Gartiermaster-General on the subject, to forward a copy to Pendleton, who forwarded an argument in reply. Pendleton never tried to influence him, except by one brief and oral statement and a written argument. The matter was then left to take its course. The Secretary of War never sought to influence his judgment. He did ask him when he would be ready to report, as Pendleton was anxious to go to Europe. This claim came up under the regular course of business, and received more consideration than others because of the magnitude of the amount involved.

FOREIGN.

THE ASSASSINS.

LONDON, May 16.—Advices from Salonica say that the total number of arrests in connection with the outrage there has been fifty-four. A preliminary inquiry has commenced, and the excit in town is gradually subsiding. AN AMBI MICAN WAB-VESSEL SENT TO SALONIC Nice, May 16.—The American man-of-war Franklin sailed for Salonica to-day, with Rear-

LATEST.

LONDON, May 17—5 a. m.—A Berlin dispatch to the Dasky News says it is rumored that a Council of Ambassadors at Constantinopie has agreed to recommend that all the ladies of the Foreign Legations be sent on board the men-of-war in readiness to leave in case danger continues.

The News publishes a dispatch from Constantinopie, which was delayed since Friday, showing that the Ambassadors and others believed an outbreak was then imminent. The Ambassadors made a joint arrangement for the protection of their countrymen. All the Legations had men under arms. The French landed sailors for the protection of the steamers of the measurement of the Russians armed 2,000 Montenegrina, and Austrians armed 1,500 Creats, and the crews of the Austrian Lioyd's steamer. The British fact was telegraphed for to come to Bessica Bay.

The Times Berlin dispatch says the result of the conference is a resolution of the three Powers to ask the Suitan for additional guarantees for the execution of the reforms. These guarantees are adapted to the insurgent programme, and involve the confirmation by the Suitan of a superintending commission appointed by the powers. The scheme, if approved by the Western powers, will be recommended by the Porte in a note. If the Porte wishes the desired concessions the scheme will not be submitted to the insurgents, who will be requested to lay down their arms. An attempt to conclude an armistice will precede these negotiations.

If the above project falls through in any of its successive shapes, a conference of all the powers will peasibly be proposed. LATEST.

FRANCE. NEW MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

PARIA, May 16.—De Marcare's appointment as Minister of the Interior has been gasetted.

Gavini, a Bonapartist, has been elected to the Chamber of Deputies from Corte, Coraca.

Chamber of Deputies from Corte, Corsica.

THE AMMEST BILL.

VERSAILLES, May 16.—The motion for amnesty was discussed by the Chamber of Deputies to-day.

MM. Clemenean and Lockray, Radicals, advocated amnesty. The Moderate Republicans opposed it. They polnted out how necessary it was for Republicans to show by their first measures that they had nothing in common with the Commune. The debate will be resumed to morrow.

LONDOX, May 16.—A special to the Pull-Hall Gusette from Verwilles says the debate on the Amnesty question drew a great attendance at the Chamber of Deputies. It is well known beforehand that the proposal will be rejected. There is a rumor that before the discussion is closed Prince Napoleon, whose election at Ajaccio has caused so much excitement in Banapartist ranks, will speak in favor of amnesty.

The final competition occurs the is week in June, at which time places in Rich Challenge Shield team and in the feam to conte for the sup prosented by Col. Gildersleeve of the American team of 1879. Will also competed to Johnson, Wilson, Trail, Policek, and Miller wiprobably gain places in the team to go to American

GERMANY.

MINISTRIAL RESIDENTION.

LONDON, May 17—5:30 a. m.—The Standard's dispatch from Berlis reports that Herr Camphassen, Vice-President of the Prussian Ministry and Minister of Financé, will tender his reagnation in a few days on account of differences with Bisnarck.

Enabled and course me to the first and to the first and first and

CASUALTIES.

THE CANADIAN FLOODS. THE CANADIAN FLOODS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Ottawa, has 18.—To-day the mill-owners are more hopeful, and feel that their mills, if not their lumber, are out of danger. Since last night the rise in the water has been scarcely perceptible, and reports from different points on the main river to-day convey the welcome intelligence that the water has commenced to subside. The information has infused new life into the lumber kings. The total number of houses carried down the river from Gatineau Point Village, opposite this city, is twenty. Most of them were the homes of poor people, and their owners feel the loss most keenly. The total destruction of property occasioned by the freshet is estimated at \$100,000.

MONTREAL, May 16.—The water in the river is at a standstill to-day. Reports from other points indicate that it is receding.

DROWNED.

DROWNED.
CINCINNATI, O., May 16.—Last Sunday about 10

CINCINIATI, O., May 16.—Last Sunday about 10 o'clock, eight children, whose ages range from 15 years down to 8, got into an old, leaky skiff in the Ohio-Edwer, a short distance from Vevay, Ind., and started out for a ride. When in the middle of the river they discovered that the skiff was rapidly filling with water, and they immediately attempted to reach the shore, shricking for aid. The skiff soon went down. A gentleman on the Kentucky shore jumped into a small boat, and stempted to rescue the children, but before he reached them five of them, all children of Charles Irwin, were drowned. One of the rescued was so badly frightened that fears are entertained that he will not recover.

SHIPWBECKED. ST. JOHNS, N. B., May 16.—Three men of the ship Calcutta, which was wreeked on Grindstone Island, Magdalen, have arrived here. Of those on board only five have reached the land, and they were obliged to remain six months before being taken off.

Pronta, May 16.—William L. Howell, a coal-miner, was instantly killed last night by a prema-ture explosion at Aiken's mines. NOBODY KILLED. RICHMOND, Va., May 16.—Nobody was killed, or even dangerously injured, by the accident to the military excursion train on the Petersburg Road

POWDER EXPLOSION. Madrson, N. J., May 16.—The Giant powder rorks at Drakesville exploded to-day, killing two sersons and causing a loss of \$12,000. OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Arrived—Steamships Prisis, from Hamburg; Bothnis, from Liverpool; and Kenilworth, from Antwerp.

LONDON, May 16.—Steamships Pereire, Baltic, and Anchoria, from New York, have arrived ont.

MOVILLE, May 16.—Steamship State of Virginis, from New York, has arrived.

Sam Phancasco, May 16.—The selling of the Pacific Mail steamer Montana for Punsum is indefinitely postponed.

The Oriental and Occidental Company's steamer Beigic sailed to day for China and Japan.

The British steamer Quang Se has arrived from Hong Kong via Yokohaina with nearly 1.006

THE INDIAN DOCTOR

REMOVED TO

S. E. COR. CLARK AND MADISON-STS.

DR. FRITZ has removed to the large and elegant office, corner Clark and Madison-siz. He tolks disease as soon as he sees the patient, without asking any question, and with roots, herhs, and large and elegant office, corner Clark and Madison-siz. He tolks disease as soon as he sees the patient, without asking any question, and with roots, herhs, and barks soon restores them to health.

Office hours—the poor gratis from 9 to 10 a. m.; others from 10 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 5 p. m., and 7:30 to 9 in the morning.

SIAN BALLL LIN UNITED STATES a BRAZIL MAIL ST Salling monthly from Wasson's Balls, and He of Para, Personance, Balls, and He of Para, Pe



"Screw the finger as tight as you can, that's rhemastism; one turn more, that's gout," is a famililiar description of these two diseases. - Though each may and does attack different parts of the system, the cause is believed to be a poisonous acid in the blood. Purify this by the use of TARRANTS SELIZER APERIENT. It will do its work speedily and thoroughly. It is the great friend of the sufferer from rheumatism and gout. Sold by all druggists.

MILLINERY.

WEBSTER'S.

SAVORY & HOORE,

IRON STEAM WARMING AND VENTUATING APPARATUS

PINANCIAL.

Passenger accommedations in Passenger accommedations in Passenger accommedations in Passenger accommedations in Passenger accommendations in Passenger accommedations in Passenger accommedations in Passenger accommendations in Passenger accommendation in Passenger

North German Lloyd.

HOTEL AUBRY, From Thirty-third to Thirty-four on the European Plan,

CENTENNIAL

Boarding Bosse, Chester, Pa. There are
go of Pennsylvania Military Laskany, oc vated site and commanding an extending ilaware Biver and surrounding constitu-

BICE

Buys 8 3-pound cans of Best Tourstoes | BUYS PIPTHEN LOS. CHARLES | RICE

CHICAGO.

The schr Carlingford, which has been laid up for the schr Carlingford, which has been laid up for the them a year, is taking on a load of grain for fallo...The mammoth bark Michigan arrived the yesterday with 1,000 tons of coal from Clevela, the largest cargo that ever came into this time. Last evening about 5 o'clock the schrs 4.4 Foeter, Libbie Nan, and several others, tied get through the draws of Wells street bridge at same time, and the consequence was a jank account of which the bridge had to be hapfed as the consequence was a jank account of which the bridge had to be hapfed as the consequence was a jank account of which the bridge had to be hapfed to the for more than half am a hour... The range is the cargo of lumber to the Chicago has evening and the law that the watching the unloading of the scheme the watching the unloading of the scheme aware and talking to the Captain, fall anddealy kwards, and a few minutes thereafter was deaded. he ting Perfection, of the Vessel-Owners' Tow-Company, arrived here yesterday with the Groton, which sunk last fall in the straits.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

A little boy named Eddie Meyers, residing with is parents at the corner of Church place and the ulroad-track, was run over yesterday morning by freight car on the Chicago & Alton Road at the coke street crossing, and had his left foot severely rashed. Ampatation will be necessary.

An old gentleman 69 years of age named Samuel fest, residing at No. 1006 Michigan avenue, fell addenly dead yesterday morning while sitting in accol-office at the corner of Grove street and reher avenua. He had been afflicted for years ith heart disease, and this is the probable cause

meet Wolf. 20 years of age, and residing at orner of Ann and Carroll streets, was run yeaterday noon by a freight train on the Mil-ice & St. Pani Railroad at the California as crossing, and had both legs severed at the a. Be was removed to his home and attend-Dr. Taggari, who says he cannot survive.

nus.

cred the career of the Montanists, who
d themselves a spiritual aristocracy, and
to an exclusive spirituality that soon
shout a separation in the Church. The
Montanism was self-willed and fanatic,
arrayed itself against the Church. Monsud his voice against the organic law of
th, and scattered it is the winds, precordes that came through the organ of

MARION H. BOVEE. THE EXPLOITS OF A PHILANTHROPIST.

HOST every one has heard of Marion H. Bovec,

self-constituted philanthropist and humani
a, who has for years stumped the country

st all such inhuman deeds as capital punish.

But not every one has heard how Marion

ores accumulates wealth.

haps Chicago can stand a Httle light upon the

set. At any rate certain citizens within its

note conched in rather rough language for a debtor, asking Mr. Wilcox to keep that check as a part of his assets, leaving it to be inferred that it would be a very good thing to hand down as an helr-loom. He never hoped to. How much Bovee netted in this transaction is not accurately known, but it certainly bought him a new suit of clothes which he needed hadly the last time he was here. This philanthropist is now in Connection teaching the people how to cheat the hangman out of his business.

OLD PROPLE'S HOME.

OLD PEOPLE'S HOME.

THERD ARRUAL EMPIRIO.

The third annual meeting of the Board of Manavers of the Old People's Home was held at that intitution, corner of Indiana avenue and Thirty-inth streets, yesterday afternoon.

The Rome is one of the most valuable public intitutions in the Western country, and is evertained y the joint efforts of the friends of the immates and Trustees and Managers. The present fine brick utilities is a model of acainess and order, and is santifully and healthfully situated. It was congressed by the Relief and Aid Rockety in March, 174, and was opened Nov. 30 of the same year, the interest infinites.

Mirs. Mortop. Secretary, read the third annual port of the Board. At the beginning of the year area were fifty-two immetes in the Home, and nee that time ups. have been admitted. Two, res. Hodgens and sites Mechaging, have filed.

One of the managers, Mrs. J. Borland, has add since the last annual meeting.

At the last rost for meeting a vote of thanks was larned to Mrs. Tuthill King, who set apart. Nov. 1976, a permanent frame of \$50.000, the interest which alone chounds he need for the typers, paying assurements the meaning of the tree years, paying assurements the first annual meeting.

he of the manufact war every collection of the collection of the Chicago (all the collections of the Chicago (all the chicago

without making application in accordance with the raises of the Board of Managers, the Chairman of the Admission Committee was instructed to inform them that it was the entiment of the Managers that the Relief Society Directors should live up to the raise. That action was resembed, and a Committee, consisting of Meedames Gibbs, Raymond, Martan, Brown, and Tiffany, appointed to consult with the Relief and Aid Society on the admission of applicants from that course.

The following is a list of the Board of Managers, as elected for this year: Meedames S. T. Atwater, B. E. Brown, A. E. Bistop, E. J. Colby, D. A. Jones, E. H. Bingham, Josiah Sitles, J. H. Swan, G. C. Morion, O. H. Tiffany, S. R. Ball, H. M. Rockwell, J. T. Temple, A. T. Hall, B. W. Raymond, A. Gibba, Marshall Field, William Chisholm, Menry Hoyt, H. W. Fuller, C. C. Peck, B. P. Moniton, William Cooper, H. H. Taylor. The officers of the Soard for the ensuing year are: Freedomt, Mrs. A. Gibbs; Vice-Freedomt, Mrs. O. H. Tiffany; Treasurer, Mrs. D. A. Jones, Servelary, Ers. J. H. Swan; Assistant Secretary, Ers. J. H. Swan; Assistant Secretary, Ers. J. H. Singham.

The Trustees for 1876 are A. E. Bishop, B. W. Raymond, M. S. Bouten; for 1877; W. R. R. Relier, Raymond, M. S. Bouten; for 1877; W. R. R. Relayer.

Mrs. E. M. Bingham.

The Trustees for 1876 are A. E. Bishop, B. W.
Raymond, N. S. Bouton; for 1877; W. H. Ryder,
H. H. Taylor, J. L. James, The President of the Trustees is J. L. James; Vice-Fresident, D. A.
James; Segratary, R. S. Bouton; Treasurer, B. W.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The circular letter of Mayor Hoyne was taken ap and considered with the circular of Mr. Colvin.

On motion of Mr. Moore, the Secretary was instructed to reply to Mayor Hoyne, notifying him that while the Mayoralty question is in doubt the Board will recognize the authority of the Council, and will obey all rules and orders emanating from them directing the conduct of the Board.

A communication was received from the Sanitary officer, recommending the prohibition of the sale of oysters. On motion of Dr. Millier, the communication was referred to the Sanitary Committee, with instructions to draft an ordinance and submit it to the Board.

communication was referred to the Sanitary Committee, with instructions to draft an ordinance and submit it to the Board.

A FAULTT BILL.

A bill was received from the House of Correction Department for construction of roads, sewers, and other improvements around the small-pox hospital. The bill amounted to \$2,001.35. Mr. Meore characterized it as a swindle, and said he would never vote for its payment. Mr. McDermott spoke in favor of payment, claiming that an appropriation had been made for it, and that it was only taking it out of one city department and paying it into another.

Mr. Moore showed that made no difference: it was steal anyhow, for such work could not have been done in the way described. He went through the items of the bill, and said that more laborers had been charged than there were prisoners. He called attention to the item of 504% days work for one day, when there were not so many men available.

Mr. McDermott, from the Pinance Committee, then reported the bill recommending its payment. Mr. Moore moved to lay the report, so far as the bill was concerned, on the table.

Mr. McDermott opposed the motion, going over the same ground as before. He was supported by Dr. Ben Miller and the President, who contended that it was merely a matter of bookkeeping and a transfer of accounts without the passage of any money.

The vote on the motion to lay on the table result-

money.

The vote on the motion to lay on the table result—
ed as follows: Yeas—Moore, Mannheimer, and
Gelger—3. Nays—McVickar, McDermott, Miller—
3. The Chairman declared the motion lost.
Mr. Moors moved the adoption of the report,
which carried the payment of the bill. Yeas—McVickar, McDermott, and Miller—3; nays, Moore,
Mannheimer, and Geiger—3. It was declared
lost.

Maunheimer, and Geiger—3. It was declared lost.

The other bills were then separated, and the rest ordered paid.

Dr. Miller then moved that the bill of \$2,001.35 be referred back to the Committee. Carried.

THE MORTLANY REPORT for the week was submitted, showing 116 deaths. Under 1 year or age, \$2; consumption, 12; convulsions, 14.

A communication from the Law Department, announcing that Judge Farwell had granted an injunction restraining the carrying out the contractor acavenger work with Dunne & Scanlon, on the grounds of the difference between Dunne & Scanlon's bid and that of other bidders; and because the contracts. Was for a larger amount than that authorized by the appropriation. Since the Soanicould by the appropriation. Since the Soanicould by the appropriation of the bidders. The communication was received and field.

Dr. Miller moved that teams be advertised for and the work done under the direction of the Board. and the work done under the third teams were board. Mr. Hook reported that twenty-four teams were now engaged at an expense of \$110 per day. In answer to a question he said that thirty-five teams would be necessary, if a dumping ground could be

appropriation, and that it would last about three months.

Mr. Moore moved to refer the matter to a special committee to be composed of Miller, McVickar, McDermott, and Merrill. Carried.

Adjourned.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

The prisoners who have been indicted in the last lew weeks will be arraigned to-day. The Sheriff yesterday conveyed Patrick Guerin and Joseph Dolan, two of the prisoners who recently escaped from jail, to the Penitentiary. H. H. Miller, the Magistrate-elect of the Town of Norwood Park, received his commission yester-day, and is now a full-fiedged "judge of the law and the evidence."

the satter in \$1,000.

The Sheriff, in view of the recent fall-escape, has issued orders to his subordinates which cannot fall to contribute to the safety of prisoners. Hereafter the doors of the Jail will be impossible for an escape to be effected without colusion between the officers of the Jail and the prisoners. The arrangement looks very much like locking the stable after the horses have been stolen, but at the same time it is commendable.

Dr. Wilder, the resurrectionist, will be dis-charged to-morrow, having served his three-months sentence in the County Jail. He hopea, however, to be discharged to-day through a pardon from the Governor. He says that his pardon was signed by Beveridge several days ago, but has not yet reached the Jail. He feels anxious in the matter and to relieve himself of any stigma. If he can come out on a pardon he thinks he will be vindicated, and the mistake he has made is that his application had not been made earlier.

the city at night when he was a prisoner in the jail. Numerous other complaints were made during the day, and among others one against a Mr. Willard, for perjury, by the Superintendent of the new Hospital. Before the last jury Willard swore that this official had been taking contracts from the county, etc., while in its employ, which is denied, and the denial was backed by lengthy affidavits and the long-spun stories of several of the complainant's friends. Me hill has been found, however, as yet. After adjourning, the jury returned a batch of indictments into Court, but mone of those above named. To day the work of investigation will be recumed, subpensa having yeaterday been jasued for some of the attaches of the Insana Asylum and confractore on the new heariful. It is now calculated that the jury will adjourn faint day, provided the cases which have accumulated on the docket in the last week are cleared up by that time.

THE CITY-HALL.

Water-rents yesterday were \$4, 100.

The Board of Public Works issued an estimate of \$7, 667 yesterday to Pitsalmons & Connell for work on the Pullerton avenue conduit.

The cry for "broad" for the hungry wives and children of the city's laborers has commenced. Several have been asking for orders for groceries and the necessaries of life.

The city hasking house, No. 200 Division street.

The old packing-house, No. 206 Division street, was yesterday ordered torn down by the Inspectors. Mike Balley says that there are about a dosen old reckeries it down but he is on the watch for, which will be demoished.

Marshal foodell has prepared a comparative table of the expenses for gas for the police force. The lable shows that during the five months he has been a public officer tip gas bills have been joss by Fril than they were during the corresponding puriod of last year.

Mayor Hayne has eppointed as his necrotary Mr. G. W. Wheeler, who ensured no the distinct of the office of the off

him would be almost hopeless.

A reporter spoke to one of the Board of Public Works yestering and asked if a reply would be made to the published statement that there was an appearance of srookedness in relation to the contracts and expenses for the foundations for the engines of the West Bide Pumping works, and was informed that no reply would be made. If a committee of the Council chose to investigate the matter, the Board would be only too glad to have it done, for the bill for extras against which something was said was only allowed after the sanction of the Computroller and the Pinance Committee of the old Council. It was the stated that the artra expenses were unavoidably incurred by the necessity for placing the foundations deeper than was calculated upon, in order that solid rock might be reached.

There are no new developments in the George

CRIMINAL.

balles. Wiggins was therefore arrested and held to ball in bonds of \$400 for appearance May 17. Albert Emmonds and William Slosses, two very poor sneak-thieves, were yesterday held in \$500 bail to the Criminal Court by Justice Scully for stealing \$2.5 worth of goods from E. F. Price, of No. 183 Judd street.

Yesterday burglars entered the house of William Reeves, No. 234 West Adams street, and ransacked it from parior to attic. The occupants returned in time to surprise them at their work, and they scampered off, carrying with them only one or two of the packages they had packed up as being worth stealing. About 3 o'clock yesterday morning an unknown negro smashed a window in St. furnishing store in the Grand Pacific Hotel, and, selzing a stock of clean underclothes, man speedy departure. A Pinkerton dummy followed in hot pursuit, and recovered all the goods, but failed to capture the pilferer.

mer if he wanted to do so.

Patrick Evans and his better half. Blien, were yesterday held by Justuse Summerfield in \$500 to the Criminal Court, for the purpose of having a more full trial upon an accusation of doing malicious mischief. The Evans family resided in a cottage at No. 53 Garibaldi street, owned by John Green, of Kentucky. The latter's agent in this city has had considerable trouble in collecting his reni, and, to insure a more prompt collection, took a mortgage upon the house, and, having no better success, ejected the tenants. Whereupon the Evans family returned to the house, and totally demolished it, claiming in defense that the agent had exasted the mortgage from them without their knowledge or consent.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The mite sociable of the Ladies' Aid Society of Trinity Episcopal Church will be held this evening at the chapel, corner Michigan avenue and Twenty

at the chapel, corner Michigan avenue and Twentysixth street.

Prof. W. N. Hallman, of Milwaukes, will deliver
a lecture on Procede's system of education, at the
Atheneum lecture recom, No. 85 Washington street,
to-morrow at 4 o'clock p.m. Admission, 35 cents.

Miss Mary E. Brown's lecture, alluded to Sunday, will be delivered at 3 o'clock this afternoon in
the pariors of the New England Church. It is to
he hoped that there will be the interest expressed
which the merit of the lecture and the object for
which it is given ought to click.

The first of a series of lectures, combined with
vocal and instrumental concerts, under the auspiece of Johanna Lodge U. C. T. S., Ne. 9, will
lake place at the Beethoven Society rooms this
evening. The programme will be as follows; Lecture of Dr. J. C. Fuchs on "The Influence of Jewjeh Women on German Coliture," after which
Mesers, Wolfsohn, Lewis, and Richbeim will play
the Beethoven trio in D, op. 70; Lisat's "Concerte Pathetique," by Messrs. Dyrenfurth and Julius Fuchs. Miss Jessica Haskell will sing an aria
from "Don Juan," and the "Jewel Song" from
"Faust." These entertainments promise to be
both instructive and entertaining.

SUBURBAN. LAKE VIEW.

The Board of Trustees met Monday; present, the full Board.

On motion, the Supervisor was instructed to pay to Glennon & Bee the order of the Vergennes Machine Company of \$1,910.97.

The Superintendent of the Water-Works reported as follows for the week ending May 15: Total gallons water pumped, 631,452; fuel consumed, 11,080 gounds; cost of fuel, \$22.18; cost of oil and waste, \$2.30.

The following bonds were presented and approved by the Board: A. S. Gurnee, Superintendent of Water-Works, \$5,000; Gear Charles, Collector of Special-Assessments, \$40,000; Robert Griffith, Peter Wolf, D. J. Rock, and George Hauslein, plumbers; amount of bond, \$5,000 each.

The Superintendent of the Water-Works report-The Board of Trustees met Monday; pre

Hauslein, plumbers, sach.

The Superintendent of the Water-Works reported that he had appointed J. D. Wills First Assistant Engineer at a salary of \$55 per month, and George B. Garner as night-watchman and engineer at a salary of \$38 per month, and, on motion, said report was received and appointments approved.

and report was received and approved.

The Supervisor was instructed to take the necessary steps by law for the confirmation of the assessment for the improvement of the Diagonal road, as there are some parties who do not propose to build their road before compelled to.

It was ordered that the Town Clerk notify the Regentill and Evanston Gravel Road Company to clean the ditch on the north side of South street between the raliroad and Green Bay road, and to enlarge the culvert crossing their road at the crossing of the Chicago & Milwaukee Division of the Northwestern Raliroad, so as to improve the drainage on South street.

vindicated, and the mistake he has made is that his application had not been made earlier.

The Grand Jury yesterday morning took mp as its first business a complaint against the parties who recently secaped from jail, and found several true bills, but whether for robbery in taking the keys of the cells from the turnakey, or for siding and abetting in jail-breaking, is not known. Under this head Jailer Doyle came in for his share of fame, a true bill being found against him for the interest he took in showing the gambler Blennerhassett around the city at night when he was a prisoner in the jail.

Numerous other complaints were made during the day, and among other one against a Mr. Willard. vertise in accordance with the ordinance for three weeks for said pumps, &c.
On motion, adjourned to Monday, May 22.

COUR.-JOUR. JUBILEE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 16.—The inauguration of the new Courier-Journal Building took placethis afternoon. The coromonies attending the inauguration and unveiling of the statue of George D. Prentice, which graces the principal facade of the building, were very imposing. The streets in front of the office on Pourth avenue and Green street, and for half a block behind, were densely packed with people, the city having poured out about its entire population, and the windows of Masonie Temple and all adjacent buildings within seving and hearing distance were filled with failes. As estraordinary interest in the coromonies was manifested by the people many distinguished persons, including Gov. McCreary and the Iton. J. B. Hees, being present. The programme of the inaugure exercises was as followed. In unfuring the fast, is must be the freat Western flar hand of twenty-dvc pieces; it prayer by Dr. R. H. Humphrey: a address by Dr. T. Lill h. the unvailing of the statue by George it, presume the victor of the statue by George it, the interest passed by Mrs. Clarence Prentice, it is presented by Mrs. Clarence Prentice, in the second presented by Mrs. Clarence Prentice, in the second presented by Mrs. Clarence Prentice, it is presented by Mrs. Clarence Prentice, in the second presented by Mrs. Clarence Prentice, in the second presented by Mrs. Clarence Prentice, in the second presented by Mrs. Clarence Prentice, and the largest daily over publication of the paper will be lasted. It will in a double sheet, and the largest daily over publicated in the United States.

Fr. Louis, May 16.—The thirty-seventh annual session of the Grand Lodge of Odd-Pullows of Missouri met hare to-day, a large representation being present. Reports of officers show a very prosperous condition of the Order, that individual character is being perfected, and that the whole Order is raised to a higher standard. A large number of new bedges have been instituted dirigg the year. The contributing mounters number over 18,000; revenue, 50,000; total rejet paid, 5th,000; monar, in the treasury, \$44,000; amount investments, \$500,000; total rejet paid, \$500,000; total seets, \$500,000.

THE OHIO MINERS.

CLEVELARD, O., May 10.— Everything is quiet in the mining region of the Tuscarawae Valley, and the indications are that the strike is about ended. Some of the eld miners are returning to work at the reduced price unmolested, and it is understood that the main body of strikers have offered to return to work at the price fixed by the operators. The offer will probably be accepted. The militia is still stationed in the vicinity of Massillon, where there is very little if any excitement or fears of trouble with the strikers.

THE GREAT SILVER QUESTION.

The people want silver in the abstract, and bills, too, and will not refuse even gold; but above all, they want to know all about the principle of automatism, which the Willeox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company have applied with such wonderful results to their beautiful machine. The Company's address in this city is 200 and 202 Wabash avenue.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Annual Meeting of the Illinois Medical Association.

Address of President Mitchell-A Remarkable Bug.

Ill-Health of Illegitimate Children-Condition of the Half-Orphan Asylum.

The Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association commenced its twenty-second annual session in the lecture-room of the Methodist Church Block physicians were present: Drs. J. S. Mitchell, A. Miller, G. D. Beebe, A. E. Small, W. Dan-A. Miller, G. D. Beebe, A. E. Small, W. Danforth, R. Ludlam, W. J. Hawkes, H. C. G. Meissler, D. A. Colton, F. S. Hoyne, Charles Vilag, L. C. L. Grosvenor, T. C. Duncan, Frank Duncan, Mrs. Sarah Wisner, W. H. Woodyatt, Duncan, Mrs. Sarah Wisner, W. H. Woodyas, H. M. Hobart, J. Langridge, Chicago; E. Par-sons, Kewanee; H. M. Bascom, Ottawa; H. P. Hedges, Chicago; W. S. Johnson, Hyde Park; J. R. Kippax, Msywood; W. C. Barker, Waukegan; M. M. Eaton, Peoria; R. B. McCleary Monmouth; W. H. Burt, J. Keck, Chicago; L Monmouth; W. H. Burt, J. Keck, Chicago; L. Pratt, Wheaton; A. G. Beebe, Chicago; Miss Warren, Suporis, Kan.; William W. Collins, Albion, Mich.; Williams, J. P. Talcott, Sheldon Leavitt, Chicago; M. U. Brubaker, Pittsfield; R. N. Tooker, Dr. Fulsom, J. E. Gilman, George E. Halsey, O. W. Hitton, Edward Rawson, Mrs. Levamway, H. W. Robey, Chicago; Mrs. Coe, Elmore; G. A. Corning, Marseilles; C. N. Hazleton, Wilmington; F. L. Peiro, C. N. Hazleton, Wilmington; F. L. Peiro, Emily Spark, Helen J. Underwood, Maria J. Emily Spark, Helen J. Underwood, Maria J. Hughes, Louise C. Purington, Chicago; J. B. Gully, Geneva; W. T. Ralston, W. A. Woodward, H. B. Fellows, Chicago; C. D. Fairbanks, Englewood.
Dr. J. S. Mitchell, of this city, the President, called the meeting to order, Dr. T. C. Duncan acting as Secretary.
Dr. J. Harris Miller opened the proceedings with prayer, after which the Secretary read the minutes of the last annual session, which were approved.

with prayer, after which the Secretary read the approved.

AWNUAL ADDRINSS.

After a call of committees the President read his annual address. In it he tendered the Society thanks for the honor and trust reposed in him, and welcomed the delegates to the city. Of course the address would have been incomplete if the Centennial had not been alluded to, and also the growth of homeopathy is the United States, and, in fact, in all parts of the civilized world. The first meeting of the Association was held in Proris in 1854, at which thirty members were present, and of which Dr. E. A. Gilbert, of Dubuque, was President. The address was full of reminiscences of the old physicians of the Homeopathic School, and to the Society was or exceeding interest.

In Chicago are supported a Medical College and two Homeopathic School, and to the Society was only exceeded in numerical strength by New York. A more thorough organization was reformended by the President, in order to further their cause. The snears of the Allopathic School were alluded to, and it was stated that the persecution of Homeopathy had drawn to it sympathy and more friends. It could stand criticism and investigation, and would come out the purer for the ordest. The President suggested that each Bureau select its own Chairmas, and that each get the report of observations of individual members. Medical education and journalism should be more discussed, and thus raise the plane of their medical journals. There were about 400 Homeopathic physicians in this State, about 200 of whom were members of the Association, though not so many appeared on the roils. The fostering of local societies was recommended. The address was received with appliance, and a vote of thanks was tendered the President for his able effort.

C. H. Vilsa, M. D., and Mrs. S. B. Wisner, M. D., were duly elected members of the Association. The commendations, was chosen, as follows: Drs. Hoyne and Bascom were appointed the Auditing Committee.

Drs. Hoyne and Bascom were appointed the Auditing Commi

Drs. Royne and Bascom were appointed the Additing Committee.

Additing Committee.

REFORTS.

Dr. T. C. Dunean, editor of the United States Medical Investigation, Chicago, reported on the advancements in this department of medical science. He first called attention to the affects of the genus epidemicus, or a remote, deep, and wide-extending influence upon children and their diseases. This influence was more potent than any of the great epidemics, like cholers, or even the lesser epidemics, like choler in a great measure for the physical degeneracy of the American people. We could retard this degen-eracy in the West by insisting on our people and children taking more alkaline food, and especially water, which was loaded with the alkaline ele-ments.

ments.

A discussion followed the reading of the report, participated in by Drs. Beebe, Collos. Eaton (Peoria), Hedges, Barker, Small, and others, Dr. Duncan closing the argument, after which the report was adopted.

F. H. Poster, M. D., and A. H. Hobard, M. D., were closted members.

P. H. Poster, M. D., and A. H. Hobard, M. D., were elected members.

ENTRACTING A BUG.

Dr. Duncan read a communication from Dr. A.
W. Jones, of Charinda, Ia., giving the history of a very interesting case which came under his troniment. It was that of a child which had been troubled for twe years with convulsions, and from whose nostell was finally extracted a huge parasite, somewhat larger than a sheep-tick. The bug was ashibited, and had a jumble sling.

The following is Frot. Peabody's description of

was exhibited, and had a joshic sing.

The following is Prof. Peabody's description of it 1.002 Adams Symmer. Chroaco. April 3.—Dr. T. C. Duncan—NY Dram Sts. The larva which you left with me on the 7th inst. purporting to have been ejected from a child's head. B. without doubt, the larva of a species of Helophilus, of the family of the Syrphide. of the order of the Diptora. The fully developed image is a Sy. The inave of this penus are peculiar in the long tall, of which the hair-dike outer part is retractable, telescoping into the sender, fleshy continuation of the body. This long tall is the breathing apparation, adapting the freature to a life in shallow water, the tip of the tall being as the surface. A brief theirsoit of experiments upon those larva may be found if the Radian translation of Figuriar's linear world, pp. 5 and 58.

The remarkable and destinable point in regard to this specimen is that it should have occurred in a locality sea notably unite its usual place of living as the intector of a child's head. The smaleries of ecisions would decread it is local three, caremainable, and the upon only the most breet, caremainable, and backly on the first point to be settled, and that upon only the most dreet, caremainable, and pastive testimons of a certaints witness, is that the insect was ejected as claused. Is the Stain of evidence throughly reliable? Was the attending physician present when this larva was ageted? Until the fast can be hereoughly esphished, the aperiment fails to have the ejentifie value damed for it. Inclose an exact drawing of it when last alive, April & I am, yours very traly.

The theorypiton and history of the case attracted great attention. After the reading of the report its Association adjourned till 2:20 o'clock in the afternoon.

The meeting reassembled about 3 o'clock, with the President, Dr. Mitchell, in the chair. At that time there was quite an attendance of lady-physicians, who took a marked interest in the proceedings.

time there was quite an attendance of lady-physicians, who took a marked interest in the proceedings.

The further discussion of the DEBLASES OF CHILDREN was taken up, when Dr. D. A. Colton, of Chicage, read a paper on the 'Relative Condition of Legitimate and illegitimate Children." In it he held that children born out of wedlock were not usually healthy, because they were mainly the effspring of dissipated and abandoned women, and that they were subject to the diseases by which their dissipated parents had been afficted. Statistics showed that more than 12½ per cent of illegitimate children died during the first year than of legitimate. And during the first year than of legitimate. And during the first month of their existence this was greatly exceeded. The legitimate offspring of wealthy parents were generally more healthful, showing that care and surroundings had something to do with the longerity of children. The diseases which illegitimate children were her to were mostly of a syphilitic character. The paper tended to show that the only means of preventing illegitimate children was by men and women obeying God's laws, and living in harmony and love, existing by labor, physical and mental.

bite of dogs. For dogs themsalves, when bitten by each other, did not often die. It was the thinking over and the dread of the disease caused by the bite of a dog which might not be rabid, which often produced hydrophobis. A man dreamed that he was bitten in the breast by a snake, and was so impressed with the idea that a sore formed in the place and the man died. Another dreamed that a nail was driven into his head. A pain came there, and he was so impressed with the hallucination that he became delirlous and died. He held that fear killed more than actual disease, on account of the power of the mind over the body. He drew some peculiar contrasts, and showed that a hopeful man, though the weaker, was more likely to survive a serious injury, than the strong man, who became disheartened. He gave some very interesting cases which came under his own observation.

The paper was strongly against allopathic doses, and an argument in favor of the little sugar-pills, but also held that hygiene should enter largely into a cure, as well as electricity and magnetism. Confidence of the patient worked the greatest cures, yet the medicine got the credit, while medicine killed more than it cured.

Dr. Pratt believed that medicines would cure in

yet the medicine got the credit, while medicine killed more than it cured.

Dr. Pratt believed that medicines would cure in spite of the mental influence of the patient, yet he thought it was better to get a patient hopeful before administering medicine, if possible.

Dr. Duncan held that the knowledge the physician had of the curative power of medicine made him confident and hopeful of success.

Dr. T. J. Merrimeman, of Aicdo, presented a paper on "Apia Mellifica in Intermittent Pevers." It was discussed by Drs. Dancan, Beebe, Hale, Hedges, Woodward, Hawkes, Johnson, and Colon.

on.

Dr. A. Miller, of this city, read an able paper of The Nature and Source of Solar Heat, and its Application to Disease. The article was quite as abustive, and the subject was ably discussed.

Dr. S. P. Hedges presented the annual report of NURSERY AND HALF-ORPHAN ASTLUM

NURSERY AND HALF-ORPHAN ASTLUM for the year ending May 1:

The average attendance during the year was 120, all under 14 years of age. The medical staff consists of Dr. S. P. Hedges, Surgeon-in-Chief; Dr. S. C. Grosvenor, associate physician; Dr. W. H. Woodyatt, eye and ear surgeon; Dr. T. W. Miler, surgeon. There has been but one death during the year, and the health of the children has been uniformly good, though there were a few cases of severe bowel affections, in strong contrast with former years. The affections of air pessages and catarrhal diseases were more prevalent and severu. The feature to which most attention was called was that, by a proper regulations of diet and proper hygienic regulations, many, even most, children's diseases of the intestinal tract might be prevented. The diet in the saylum was of a mixed character, and included meat, coarse bread, fruit, fresh and dried, rice, soups, etc. For young children the proper foods needed to be as carefully chosen as the remedies; no one kind of food answered for all children.

children.
The report was received.
Dr. M. M. Baton moved that a Committee, consisting of the Precident, Secretary, and Treasurer, be chosen for the purpose of preparing a suitable certificate of membership. Carried.
The Association than adjourned till 10 o'clock

RAILROADS.

THE ILLINOIS LAW. Apecial Disputch to The Tribune. ATUR, Ill., May 10.—In the great DECATUR, Ill., May 16.—In the great reliread suit to-day, the Commissioners introduced Mr. Friest and Mr. Sawyer to prove what rates they were charged for freights on wheat and flax-seed, and then showed that these were above their schedule-rates. They also introduced Attorneys Backingham and Lake to prove that they were charged over 4 cents per mile passenger tariff instead of 3 cents, the schedule rate. The defense then offered to prove, by over a thousand pages of depositions, of the cost of their road for construction, equipping, running supenses, etc., and thus show that their rates were very reasonable ones, to the introduction of all of which the Commissioners' attorneys objected as irreviant, and the afternoon has been spent in the argument, and it will be continued to-morrow.

NARROW-GAUGE EXTENSION. DES MOINES, Ia., May 16.—Several projects are up for extending the narrow-gauge road running from this city to Ames, in some direction northfrom this city to Ames, in some direction north-ward. One is to Waterloo via Eldora and Grundy County. Another is to Iowa Falls, Alden, and Hampton. Both are feasible and desirable routes, and the country is rich. Delegations from each have been here to confer with the Company, who will make the best terms possible. One thing is certain, the road will be pashed somewhere soon, and the route with the largest purse and the most enterprise will get it. It remains for the people to say how much they want the road. The best inter-ests of the Company, however, would incline them

day sold at auction under a decree of the Court the Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi Railroad, a leased line of the Tolede, Wabash & Wostern, for a debt of \$1,445,241.81 with interest. It was bought by Mr. John T. Martin, on behalf of the bondheiders, for the sum of \$500,000. PIANOS!

organa, sheet music, music books, violins, guitars, brass and German-silver band instruments, flutes, clarionets, banjos, tambourines, drums, accord-cons, concertinas, dalcimers, ste., at the Boot & Sun's Music Co., No. 156 State street.

LACE CURTAIN CLEANING.
Lace curtains of all kinds are done up slegantly
this apring by Gook & McLain, the dyers. All
orders sent to 80 Dearborn street, 86 or 861 West
Madison street, will receive prompt attention. WHEN WE SAY THE NEW "EMPRESS RANGE" is the best range in the market, we know what we are talking about. We have dealt in ranges twenty-four years. Found only at Dalton's Elichen Fur-niture House, 100 State street.

MAXING OVER OLD MATTRESSES.

Housekeepers little know how nicely Hilger,
Jonkins & Paxon, No. 281 State street, make over
nearly all kinds of eld mattresses, and, too, at
what little cost. They sell bedding ht reduced

CONSIDERABLE COMPLAINING IS DONE
by furniture dealers at the extreme low prices
Holton & Hildreth, Nos. 395 and 397 State street,
are making on all kinds of furniture, for each
buyers are profiting by it.

KIBS—At 800 South defineson et., Chicago, on the 10th inst., Mrs. James Rick, of a son, wick and Glasgow, Scotland, papers please copy. MARRIAGES.

BIRTHS.

RELLET MEHAGAN May 16, by the Rev. P Conway, at St. Patrick's Church, Mr. Frank Kelle, and Mrs. Jane Mehagan, both of Chicago.

MANNING—At his residence, 217 Illipois-st. of consumption, William E. Manning, aged 38 years. Short services will be beld at the bouse this afternoon. May 17, at 5 o'clock, after which the body will be taken to the C., C. & I. C. depot, corner Clinton and Canal-sts. His remains will be taken to Piqua, O., for interment.

WEST—Suddenly of heart disease, at 7:30 a. m., Tuesday, Samuel C. West, senior member of the firm of West, McGarry & Co., aged 60 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HACKETT—At his residence, No. 9. Beach st. Notice of funeral bereafter.

Mr. Edward Hackutt, ared 55 years.

County Tipperary, Ireland.

Funeral to take place Wednesday, May 17, by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

Some York papers please copy.

WILL BE PAID for the apprehension of DR LA BANTA, who, it is supposed, left the city some time since for parts unknown. The above reward will be paid by the proper authorities, they being informed that he is the party who ordered the walls and fences about the city disfigured by painting upon the same "TOILETINE FOR THE COMPLEXION." in violation of the law protecting natural seenery. The public will, by lending assistance in this case, largely add in bringing to justice the chief offender, who, doubtless, is executing similar schemes in other cities, and thus make an example for his imitators.

CITY COMMISSIONERS. SODA CRACKERS.

ONE DOLLAR

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS IN STATIONERY.

For the convenience of those who may wish to try them, a SAMPLE CARD

Containing one each of the FIFTERI NUMBERS of these Pens, will be sent by mail on receipt of TWENTY. FIVE CENTS. IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,

Keep in remembrance LIVING WATERS. Un-

OLIVER, DITSON & CO., Boston.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

GREEN PEAS.

ONE DOLLAR

BUYS EIGHT CANS GREEN PRAK

At HICKSON'S, 118 East Madison-et. BAILBOAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY, Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-61. (Sherman House) and 73 Canal-street, corner Madison-st., and at the depota

| Milwauke Fast Mali (Malify 10:00 a.m. | 7:00 p. m. | Milwauke Express | 10:00 a.m. | 7:00 p. m. | Milwauke Passenger | 5:00 p. m. | 10:25 a.m. | 5:00 a.m. | 4:00 p. m. | 5:00 a.m. | 4:00 p. m. | 6:00 a.m. | 6:00 a.m. | 6:00 p. m. | 6:00 a.m. | 6:00 a.m. | 6:00 p. m. | 6:00 a.m. | 6:00 a.m

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, opot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second at Ticket-office, of Clark-st., southeast corner of Eas-dolph, and at Palmer House.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO
KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.
Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

Ranss City & Denver Fast Rt. 12:30 p.m. 2:40 p.m. 8t. Louis & Springfield Ex. 10:00 m.m. 7:50 p.m. 7:50 p.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

Mail, vis Main Lirre. 6:40 a. m. 4000 p. m. stretchal N. 7. Express. 9:00 a. m. 2000 k. m. Alastic Express. 4aily 5:15 p. m. 2000 k. m. 4100 km. Alastic Express. 4aily 5:15 p. m. 11:10 a. m. Night Express. 700:20 p. m. 13:40 a. m. 13:40 a. m. 13:40 a. m. 13:40 a. m. 14:40 a. m. 14:

SKIGAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILBOAD. Daion Depot, sorper Madison and Canal-sta. Ticket Office, of South Clark-st., opposite Shorman House, and of Spots.

Wisconsis of Historia Three 10:00 a. m. 1:00 a. w. when the first own and Minne 10:00 a. m. 1:00 a. w. when the first own the first own the first own to the fi

HALIBOR CENTRAL RAILBOAD

CHARACO BUBLINOTON & QUINT BALLBOAD
Depart of the Color o

| Loave. | Arrive

Loave Arrend Links of Chicago Chicago

Ticket Offices, 23 Clark st. Paimer House, Ormer Pacific, and ablent 122 Michigan-av., corner Made on. Trains leve from Exposition Building.

PITTEBURG. PT. VAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY.

BALTTORE & OHIO RAILEOAD.

Trains leave from lear of Exposition Building and not of Twenty-second-st. Depot corner Madison-st. of Michigan-av. dity office, so Clark-st., corner of Washington.

HIGAGO, BOOK INLAND & PAGIFIU RAILED epot, corner of Van Suren and Sherman-sia. To office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

LOBSTERS

Brys 7 1-pund cans Best Lobels,

ONE DOLLAR

Leave. | Arriva

| Leave. | Arriva.

Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
 Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

138 & 140 Grand-st., New York POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS. Just Published. EEVENTH WARD.

The regular weekly meeting of the Seventh Ward
Republican Club will be held this evening at Markman's Hall, 381 Blue Island svenue, for the transaction of important business. A full attendance
of members is desired. Applications for membership will be received.

A. GRAHAM, Pres't. SEVENTH WARD. A New and Beautiful Sabbath-School Song Book GOOD NEWS! GOOD news indeed to Sab-bath-school Singers, young and old, who are waiting for just such a book. It is edit-ed by R. M. McIntosh, and the contents contributed by GOOD NEWS!

EIGHTH WARD,

The Republican Club of the Eighth Ward meet
his evening at No. 50 Blue Island avenue. The
ousiness to be transacted to of sufficient importance
o induce all the Republicans of the ward to a ttend. Both music and words are GOOD NEWS to induce all the Republicans of the ward of a strength of the Ninth Ward Republican Club at Parker's Hall, on the northeast corner of West Madison and Halsted streets, this evening at 8 e'clock, for the purpose of nominating a ticket of delegates for the County Convention. All Republicans of the ward are invited to attend and participate in the meeting.

Ww. H. Thempson, Pres't. Witnesse: "To Ca"Sunny Shore," "To Cansan," "Christ a Hero,"
"Tell Me Again," "One
Astray," "Ringdom Coming," and others.

Price of Good News, 35c. Reduction for quantities. Mailed post-free for retail price.

Revised, greatly enlarged, and improved nea TENTH WARD. TENTH WARD.

There will be a meeting of the Tenth Ward Republican Club at Becker's Hedel, No. 181 West Lake street, this evening at 8 o'clock, to select delegates to the County Convention. All members are requested to be present.

H. D. JERNINGS, Sec'y. odition of CARMINA COLLEGEMENTA.

This magnificent book has been revised and improved, the songs of many new colleges added, and, besides being the most comprehensive collection of Students' Songs, containing those of all the Coleges extant, it is one of the most attractive books for use in parties and all informal social visings." Price in cloth, \$3.00; gilt, \$4.00.

POURTBENTH WARD. A meeting of the citizens will be held this even ing at 274 Milwankee avenue, in the basement Aid. Baumgarten will be present. SEVENTEENTH WARD,

A meeting of the Seventeenth Ward New Repub-can Club will be held at the Hall, corner of Cal-go avenue and Sedgwick street, this evening. AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Handelph-sk Closing Art Sales ONLY

of the Entire Catalogue. Many of the Choicest Works.

Sale This Morning at 10 o'clock, Last Sale---Afternoon at 2:30 o'clock

AT OUR STORES, 84 and 86 Randolph-st. NOTE. - Many of the finest works on the Cata-logue, and they must be closed out without limit

ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,

No. 651 State-st. Thursday Morning, May 18, at 10 o'clock, Chattel Mortgage Sale

At 118 & 120 Wabash-av., N. E. cor. Madison-st., 200 PACKAGES

ASSORTED GLASSWARE, WHITE GRANITE WARE, In Packages and Open Lots. Yellow and Rocklagham Wars, Carpets, Fine Table Cutlery. BUTTERS & CO.'S REQULAR TRADE SALE

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, Regular Made Clothing, Purnishing Goods, Notions, Edgings, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

ALSO STRAW GOODS,

THURSDAY MORNING, May 18, at 9 300 evotes, at their Auction Rooms, 118 and 110 Wabash-av.

A COLLECTION OF Fine Steel Engravings, Water Colors, and Paintings,

ATAUCTION Priday morning. May 18, at 10 o'olock, at our salesroom, 118 and 180 waraan av. The engravings are a very choice selection in French walnut maple, and ash frames, with French plate glass. They will be on exhibition on wadnesday as until day of sale. WM. A. BUTTCHIS & CO. Auctionests. BUTTERS & CO. H SATURDAY NALE,
Saturday, May 90, 9:80 o'clock a. m., at their
salesrooms, 11s and 150 Wabash &v.,
FURNITURE.

By G. P. GORE & CO., We Shall Offer on Wednesday, the 17th, at 9:30 a. m. sharp, a Pull and Desirable Line of SPRING GOODS.

OCHESTER UTICA PHILADELPHIA. AND NEW YORK CITY GOODS. Also a line of Misses' and Children's Col'd Buttor and Polish. GEO. P. GORM & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

By G. P. GORE & CU., On THURSDAY, May 18, at 9:30 o'clock, we shall close out an immense stock of Household Furniture, Chamber Sets, with dressing Cases, Parior Suits in every style, Hall Trees, Marble-Top Tables, What-Not, Walnut Wardrobes, Bock-Cases, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Mirrora, Extension Tables, Mattresses, Springs, Walnut Beadatasds and Bureaus, Walnut Chairs and Rockers, Parior and Office Desks, Plated and Walnut Show-Cases, Carpets, Oil-Clotk, etc.

At 11 o'clock, Buggies and Harnesses.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctionsers.

By S. N. FOWLER & CO., This day, at 9:30 sharp, at our warerroms, an itractive and unusual line of new and second-hand FURNITURE, comprising the usual amount of Hossekeeping soods found in a 15-room dwelling hruse. Also he balance of 10,000 rolls WALL PAPER.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO. Five hundred lots BOOTS AND SHOES at An Thursday morning, May 18, at 9:30 o'clock.

JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers.

ONE DOLLAR

Bays 15 pounds Best Seds Crackers CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Unico-responsed to all gars. 15 and upward as S. 60, 50c per D. Address Onthers UNITERING GRASS-

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VOLUME 30.

Will offer to-day, The

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DESIRABLE STYLE 60c & PER YARI

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Including every desiral \$1.00

Superior in quality to as we have offered this s 121 & 123 Sta BRANCH,

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A large lot of ma cent Stones, set an set. We guarante goods at lower than cheaper ar can be bought at tion.

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268 WABASH-A Fine Goods sent on selection

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From New York to Bristol (Eng CORNWALL, Stamper. OMERSET, Western. Cabin passage, \$70; Intermediate, \$ Excursion tickets, \$120; Prepaid Steep 228. Apply to WM. F. WHITE, 67 Contral failroad. COLLECTION AG DIG.

laims against the Government of Army and Navy Pensions, ally prepared to adjudicate, havinations relating to them. All centage. No charge unless college. BASE BALL. BASE-BA

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